THE GENESEE FARMER.

Agriculture is the most Healthy and Honorable, as it is the most Natural and Useful pursuit of Man.

VOL. X. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—SEPTEMBER, 1849. NO. 9.

EXPORT AND PRESERVATION OF BREADSTUFFS.

The export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland is steadily on the increase. From September 1st, 1848, to July of the present year, the export of corn was 11,472,017 bushels against 3,386,636 during the corresponding period of the year previous. In the quantity of wheat and flour sent to England, the gain is equally large. Whatever competition the latter may encounter in British markets from continental or home grown wheat, American corn and meal if delivered in good order, must be cheaper, one year with another, than any other article of human food of equal nutritive value. In 100 pounds of potatoes there are 75 pounds of water. This renders potatoes more liable to rot, and a more precarious means of subsistence than the seeds of cereal plants. The latter will alone form good bread; and hereafter they must constitute the main dependance of the poor and laboring people of Ireland and Great Britain for daily consumption. All parties there now concede that the lower classes should be provided with ways and means, *somehow*, to command more of the comforts of civilization than they hitherto have enjoyed. We have great faith in the maxim, "where there is a *will* there is a *way*." The British empire is undergoing a social revolution of no small moment to the agricultural interests of this country. It is barely possible that the production of public paupers on a magnificent scale may continue a year or two longer; but the *turning point*, if not already reached, soon will be.

Blackwood's Magazine for July contains an interesting and instructive article under the expressive title: "The Crowning of the Column and *the Crushing of the Pedestal*." From this we learn that the poor rates of England have reached the immense sum of £7,000,000 a year; and that one seventh of its entire population are now supported by the parish rates." The whole poor rates for England, Scotland and Ireland for the last year were £9,460,757; or about forty-seven and a half millions of dollars. "The poor rates of Glasgow, which five years ago did not exceed £30,000 a year for the parliamentary city, have now reached £200,000: viz., Glasgow parish £90,000; Barony £70,000; Gorbals £40,000; total £200,000." Let the independent and comparatively untaxed American farmer realize the condition of society in a city where *one million of dollars* are required to support its public paupers a year!

Had American corn meal arrived at British ports in a sound condition, and in no degree impaired by kiln-drying, the consumption of this food would be double what it now is. To learn a nation to eat and love this great staple of the Union, with which it is unacquainted, we should not begin by sending sour and musty meal, to offend both the taste and smell of our new customers. Nor should its panification, or ability to ferment and make light bread, be destroyed by overheating and partial cooking in drying corn by steam, boiling water, stoves or furnaces. Incalculable damage has been done by processes of this kind. Wheat and corn, flour and meal naturally contain from eleven to thirteen per cent. of water, about one half of which must be expelled and the flour or meal well packed in good barrels or water-proof sacks, to exclude both moisture and common air. It does not require that water should be up to a boiling heat to cook flour, meal, meat, eggs, potatoes and corn. This remark applies alike to *starch*, *gluten* and *albumen*. Hence, in drying the seeds of cereal plants, and meat, the temperature should never be raised much above the heat of a summer's sun; say 130 degrees. This is abundant in Georgia, and will be in every other state for drying corn. By taking a little more time to drive off the moisture at a comparatively low temperature, not the least chemical change or cooking takes place. The natural flavor and fermenting properties of the meal are fully preserved. This is a matter of great importance.

Instead of placing corn, wheat or meal on heated iron cylinders, plates, or brick, it should be desiccated by hot and dry air sent up through the grain and carrying off its dampness without heating a single kernel more than 130 or 140 degrees. The shallow bins which hold corn or wheat should have a fine wire seive-like bottom, resting on a strong frame so as to permit heated air to pass upward through the seive and yet hold the grain. These drying bins should be made to tip like a common cart body, and deliver well dried grain in a storage room, which should be in the drying house to prevent the re-absorption of moisture from the atmosphere, before the corn or wheat is ground and put up in barrels. In an ordinary room, perfectly dried meal or flour will imbibe from the air, from eight to ten per cent. of water in twenty-four or thirty hours, according to the weather. It is obvious this tendency must be guarded against. Grain should be ground as soon as may be after it has been dried, and the meal or flour be well put up for market. The drying building

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should have a double wall to keep out damp; it should be well ventilated above, with tight shutters, and heated by large stoves or furnaces in the basement to the proper temperature, under all the grain in the establishment. In this way common merchantable grain can be economically dried so as to keep in tight barrels for any length of time in any climate, without the least deterioration to the meal or flour.

Water-proof hats are made by dissolving gum shellac in alcohol, and working this gum, which is insoluble in water, into the body of the hat. Heavy cotton bagging is generally cheap in Georgia, and is used for sacking flour and meal. To prevent dried meal from imbibing dampness through these bags, at our suggestion, they are partially saturated with this gum. Perhaps India rubber or gutta percha would be better as well as cheaper. Grain, flour and meal must not only be fairly dried (not contain over five or six per cent of water,) but it must be kept in that condition, whether in a damp cellar, in the hold of a ship, or elsewhere. Millers should have their flour barrels as tight as they well can, and learn to test the quantity of water in 100 parts of wheat, corn, flour and meal. One hundred grains of ordinary flour or meal put on a piece of white paper five or six inches square, and this placed on a plate in a stove as hot as it can be and not burn or scorch the paper; and then if stirred a little with the point of a dry, clean knife, it will lose some ten per cent. of its weight in thirty or forty minutes by drying. A little practice will make one familiar with the operation, and the dampness of breadstuffs.

In hot climates grain can be dried sufficiently in the sun to keep well, if immediately excluded from the surrounding atmosphere. This object has long been attained in Spain, Egypt and parts of Asia, by burying wheat in pits dug into the dry earth, which are closed with tight covers, pitched over to exclude the air. A large cement cistern quite impervious to water, if filled with dry wheat, corn or meal and hermetically sealed, would retain its organized food *without change*, for indefinite ages. Air-tight, cool, earthen reservoirs which will hold from 500 to 10,000 bushels, will soon be constructed in all cities, if not by farmers, for keeping grain, apples, potatoes and provisions. The science of preserving human food is in its infancy. Some of our readers know the advantage of burying potatoes and apples in dry earth three or four feet deep, where they remain nine months, or longer if need be, without heat, air, water, rotting or sprouting. To preserve vegetables, butter, lard and meat is much easier in New York than in Georgia; but it can be done in both States and in all climates. The subject, however, is very little understood either by farmers or provision dealers.

DEEP AND SHALLOW PLOWING.—Some of your correspondents recommend deep plowing, while they say nothing about the depth of the soil. Now it is well known that some soils will bear plowing eighteen or twenty inches deep without injury, nay, with decided advantage; while others, if plowed to the depth of *six* inches, will be rendered worthless, without the addition of a large amount of vegetable matter. In such a soil, subsoiling would be higly beneficial; deep plowing, of itself, ruinous. Hence, plow deep, or not, according to circumstances.—Knowing the depth of his soil, each farmer should be guided by his judgment and experience. H.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

BY AGRICOLA.

As the season for the meeting of these associations is at hand, I have thought it might be useful to farmers to say a word or two in relation to their importance, and the duty of farmers and others to sustain them. No one who has watched the progress of the Societies in this State since 1841, can doubt that they have accomplished much for the farmer. Not only have those been benefitted who have taken a part in their proceedings, but others who have stood aloof have indirectly received permanent benefit. The object of these associations is to bring the farmers together, compare their views on matters of deep practical interest to them—to discuss questions appertaining to their own farms and firesides—and thus from the experience of each other, secure an improved system of operations that will eventually greatly add not only to their comfort, but to their prosperity and pecuniary advantage. But to make these associations in every respect what they should be, it is all important that they enlist the whole agricultural community. To every man who cultivates the smallest portion of land they are important. However small his domain, he has an interest in the advancement of his profession, and he should by his presence and his efforts, give aid and encouragement to an association designed to benefit him.

The MECHANIC is deeply interested also in these associations. Who does not know that the demand for the work of the mechanic has a direct and most important connection with the prosperity and advancement of the farmer. No mechanic, therefore, should look upon these associations in any unfavorable light. He should encourage them by his presence and also by the exhibition of the work of his hands.

The MERCHANT too, has an interest in the prosperity of these associations. Who does not know that in proportion as agriculture improves every other pursuit is prospered. The improvements in the farms and dairies of our State, the choice and valuable cattle, sheep and swine which have been the result of these associations, all tend to the benefit not only of the farmer, but of the merchant also.

The PROFESSIONAL MEN have also an interest in sustaining these associations, and I am glad to be able to say that, so far as my observation extends, they have ever been active and efficient promoters of our county and state organizations.

The spirit of improvement and competition which has been enlisted by these annual gatherings has been most salutary, and we trust that an increased interest will be manifested in them, until every town and every county in our State will so feel and realize the importance of the subject as to enlist their energies to sustain and support them. I am aware that there are objections against these associations—generally made by those who take no active part in them, and who do not personally interest themselves in their operations. These objections are various, and many of them may have more or less foundation—but let me ask, would it not be the part of wisdom, if you see things that are not in all respects as you could wish, to come up yourself to the aid of others, and by your advice and example assist in correcting these things, and thus add to their efficiency and usefulness? It may be that your influence is the very thing that is wanting, and instead of complaining, act for the good of others—for the advancement

of a cause which you admit is all important—and render it as perfect and as successful as any thing can be in this imperfect world. This would be wise; this would be noble; this would be worthy of an American Farmer.

I have a word for those who are officers and managers of these associations. In every thing pertaining to your duties, see that the most rigid rules relating to the awarding of your premiums is observed. Endeavor faithfully to award your premiums for articles of real merit, so that it may never be said, the *exhibitor*, and not the *article exhibited*, received the award. In regard to grain crops be particularly careful to receive evidence of the quantity raised that will stand the test of examination. Remember that there are many who are watching with careful, perhaps I may say with *jealous eyes*, to see how you will conduct your operations. Be careful then so to manage your business in relation to crops, that you can before the world show that you have taken such precautions that when you award a premium, every one will be satisfied that the crop was actually raised for which the premium was given.

A word to the Farmers of New York. The season for your annual shows is at hand. Will you, this year, by your presence, by the exhibition of the products of your farm—your dairy—your orchard—show that you still feel an undiminished interest in the great cause of agricultural improvement? To those who never yet enlisted their energies with their brother farmers, I would say, come up this year to their help. You have your stock, or choice dairy products; why not let them be seen in competion with those of your neighbors and friends? It may be you have better than others; if so, by all means exhibit. But you may feel that others may possibly excell you; by all means *then* exhibit. If any one has better than yourself, you want to know it; for if you have not the best, you surely desire to have; and how, except by comparison and competition, will you ascertain it?

Let me say to every one—you have a duty to perform in relation to the improvements in your own town, in your county, in the state. Have you in every respect discharged those duties as connected with the agricultural associations around you, as you should? If not, let me urge you not to let this season pass by, without giving your personal attention to this subject. Become a member of your County Society—exhibit your articles—enlist the females of your household, which will be no difficult matter—attend with your family—and if you do not at the close of the exhibition admit that you have been amply repaid for your trouble and expense, then I will concede that, for once, I have been mistaken. And do not forget that the State Society has an exhibition, where you may meet the ten thousands of farmers and others who will gladly welcome you to their gathering—show you the fine animals—the choice and beautiful handiwork of the farmer's wives and daughters—the new and useful agricultural implements, that will lighten your toil, and increase the rewards for your labor. And this is not all: your mind will be improved by intercourse with intelligent and liberal minded men—your own happiness will be promoted—your capacity for usefulness increased—and you will return to your own home a wiser man, better to discharge the various duties that devolve upon you in the field of operations which you have selected as the business of your life.

FAIR OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We hope to see a very general attendance of the best farmers of the Empire State at the great Rural Jubilee in Syracuse. Being held near the center of the State, it is accessible to all. Much will be expected by thousands of strangers from other States, Canada and Europe; let not these expectations be disappointed. For the information of competitors and others interested we annex the following particulars from the show-bill of the Society:

Annual Exhibition at Syracuse Sept. 11th, 12th and 13th, 1849. The amount of premiums offered exceed $6,000. Articles should be entered with the Secretary on or before Monday, Sept. 10th.

The Grounds selected contain about *eighteen acres*, including a fine grove of several acres. The Society's *Large Tents*, with commodious buildings, will be arranged for the exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, Domestic Goods, Implements, &c.

The Executive Committee will meet on the show ground, at the Large Tent, on *Tuesday* at 12 o'clock—and the Judges are desired to be present, as vacancies will then be filled. The *First Day*, (Tuesday, 11th,) will be devoted to examinations by the Judges; and the Grounds will only be open to Officers, Guests, Delegates, Members, Judges and Exhibitors. On Wednesday the Exhibition will be opened to the public, and continue open for two days.

The *Annual Address* will be delivered on *Thursday*, at 3 P. M., on the Show Grounds, by Prof. James F. W. Johnston, of Durham, England.

The President and Vice President of the United States, and the Governors of several of the States are expected to be in attendance. *Meetings* will be held each *evening*, for free conversation on the subject of Agriculture, Pomology, &c.

Articles designed for exhibition will be transported over the rail-roads without charge, and visitors will be furnished with tickets at half the usual rates, enabling them to return at any time during the week of the Show. Fees of Members, $1. Single Tickets for admission to the grounds, on and after Wednesday morning, *one shilling*. Tickets to drive a carriage round the enclosure, $1, *in all cases*, except the inmates are members of the Society. *Badges* for Members will be furnished by the *Secretary* at the *Business Office*. Single Tickets will be furnished at the Treasurer's Office on Wednesday morning.

Exhibitors of Stock should give at least one week's previous notice of their intention, to the person at the Station from which their stock is to be sent: To E. Foster, Jr., Railroad Office, Albany; L. R. Sargeant, Supt. Troy and Whitehall Railroad; G. W. Young, Schenectady; T. M. Francis, Railroad Office, Utica; W. D. Stevens, Oswego; J. B. Dill, Auburn; John Fargo, Geneva; Joseph Alleyn, Rochester; M. Beach, Batavia; Wm. Wallace, Supt. Attica and Buffalo Railroad; P. N. Rust, and J. B. Burnet, Syracuse.

Articles designed for exhibition should be carefully labelled with the owner's name and residence, and may be directed to P. N. Rust, J. B. Burnet, Roger Billings, or B. F. Colvin, Syracuse. *Entries* may be made at the office of the Secretary at Rust's Hotel, Syracuse, and fees of membership paid *after* the 1st of September. On Monday (Sept. 10,) the business office will be oper at the Snow Grounds, and all entries must then be made there.

Gentleman from a distance, Guests, Officers and Delegates from State or County Societies, are requested to enter their names at the Rooms of the Society at Rust's Hotel. The Executive Committee will be happy to meet gentlemen at their rooms during the show. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held each evening; and the President and other Officers will take great pleasure in extending every attention in their power to gentlemen in attendance.

Sales of Improved Stock will take place on *Thursday*. Choice animals from the celebrated *Short-horn* herd of Col. J. M. Sherwood, and *Devons* from H. N. Washburn and others, will be offered for sale; and also selected sheep from several choice flocks. J. B. Burnet, Esq., of Syracuse, will offer for sale several blood mares, fillies and colts—the mares in foal by the celebrated imported horse *Consternation*, and most of the colts sired by him. W. Thompson, Esq., of Onondaga Co., will offer for sale the well known entire horse *Mambrino*, sired by Thorne's Eclipse, a horse of remarkable speed and power. Geo. Vail, Esq., of Troy, intends to have at the Show a two year's old bull, out of his premium imported cow *Hilpa*, sired by his premium bull *Meteor*, which he will offer at private sale for $300.

The North American Pomological Convention will open its session on Friday morning, Sept. 14th, at Rust's Hotel. Preliminary meetings will be held the day and evening previous. Articles designed for exhition, directed to P. N. Rust, will receive attention. Delegates and others are requested to enter their names at Rust's Hotel, Syracuse House, or Globe Hotel, on their arrival, where notices will be found of the time and place of meeting, and arrangements for the Convention.

Prices of Entertainment. — The keepers of the public houses and boarding houses at Syracuse, have agreed to charge only a specified price for each day's board during the week of the Fair — the different houses ranging in price from 75 cents to $2. This agreement gives assurance that accommodations will be furnished to strangers at satisfactory prices.

CROPS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Corn is generally good, and promises more than an average yield. The wet weather in all the month of July has injured it more or less on bottom or low lands, where corn is usually planted. In Georgia, particularly in the Cherokee country, and in portions of South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, the wheat crop is nearly a total failure. Cotton is very backward, and much depends on the character of the season from this to December, in determining the amount of this crop. Since the severe frosts in April, it has doubled in its market value, and made fortunes for a few large holders. A short crop is expected. Rice is doing well; and sweet potatoes promise a fair harvest. Peaches, grapes and figs are scarce, owing to untimely frosts.

Irish potatoes have been worth in Augusta over two dollars a bushel for the last four months; and new apples are just reduced in price to a dollar a bushel. New cheese is selling in the up country at from twelve to fifteen cents a pound.

There has not been a well authenticated case of cholera in Georgia this year, up to the 1st of August; nor can we learn of a case of fever of any kind in the city of Augusta, in July. Within 30 days over 13 inches of rain water have fallen, and thoroughly washed and purified the town. L.—*Augusta, Ga.*

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAIRY HOUSE.

AMONG the numerous practical papers in the Transactions of the New York State Ag. Society for 1848, one of the most valuable is the Report on Dairies. From it we make the following extract on the construction of the Dairy House; and regret that we are compelled to defer until next month other portions which contain important suggestions to all engaged in butter making:—

"ON the proper construction of the dairy house much depends. It should contain suitable apartments for milk, for the butter in churning, and for the implements. The structure should be such as to secure uniform temperature, both in summer and winter; and when all this is completed, unless the utmost neatness is observed in every utensil and article in use, as well as the floors and shelves of the dairy house, it will be impossible to produce first rate butter.

The following description of a cow house and dairy as used in Holland, is taken from the Farmer's Library, Vol. 1, pp. 94–5:

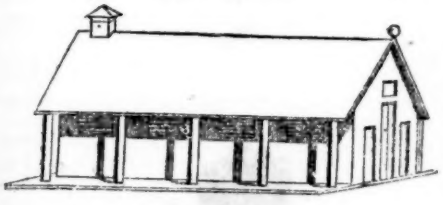
It is a building about sixty feet long, by thirty wide, with a vernandah running three sides of it. The dairy room is sunk below the level of the soil, and is paved with bricks; the sides are covered with Dutch tile, and the arched roof with hard cement. The cow house has a broad passage in the middle, and the cows stand with their heads towards this passage, which is paved with bricks set on edge. Their tails are towards the wall, along which runs a broad gutter, sunk six or eight inches below the level of the place on which the cows stand. This gutter slopes towards a sink covered with an iron grate, which communicates by a broad arched drain, with a vaulted tank, into which all the liquid flows. The gutter is washed twice a day before the cows are milked. The cows stand or lie on a sloping brick floor, and have but a small quantity of litter allowed them, which is removed every day, and carried to the dung heap or the pig sties, to be more fully converted into manures. When the litter is removed, the bricks are swept clean, and in the summer washed with water. The manner in which the cows are fastened is worthy of notice: two slight pillars of strong wood are placed perpendicularly, about two feet distant from each other, so that the cow can readily pass her head between them; on each of these is an iron ring, that runs freely up and down, and has a hook in its circumference; two small chains pass from these hooks to a leathern strap which buckles round the neck of the cow. Thus the cow can rise and lie down, and move forward to take her food, which is placed in a low manger between the pillars; but she cannot strike her neighbor with her horns. The mangers or troughs are of wood, or of bricks cemented together, and are kept as clean as all the rest of the cow house.

The food is brought in carts, which are driven between the cows, whose mangers are thus conveniently supplied; what is not wanted is stored above, and when wanted is readily thrown down to the cows. By this plan much trouble is saved, and one man can attend to many animals. From November till May the cows never leave the cow house. In summer, when they are out, if they are in adjacent pastures, they are driven home to be milked; but if the pastures are far off, they are milked there,

and the milk is brought home in boats; but this is not thought so good for the butter, which is then always churned from the *whole* milk without taking the cream rise. The finest and best flavored butter is always made from the cream as fresh as possible; and to make it rise well, the milk should be set as soon as drawn, and agitated as little as possible. The greatest quantity is seldom obtained where the quality is finest. Where great attention is paid to the quality, the milk is skimmed about six hours after it is set, and the cream then taken off is churned by itself. The next skimming makes inferior butter. It is in fact essential that the dairy house should be as near as possible to the cow house. In Holland the milk is carried in brass vessels, exquisitely clean.

The subjoined plans will convey a clear idea of the Dutch cow house and dairy above described:

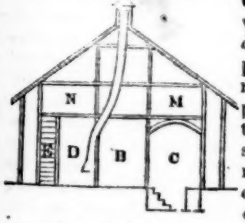
DAIRY HOUSE.



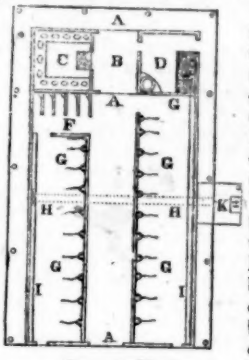
Side View.

A. A. A. Passage through the cow house and dairy 10 feet wide, paved with brick set on edge. The food is brought along this passage in a small cart, and distributed to the cows. B. part of the passage above mentioned, closed in with doors, and forming a vestibule to the dairy; C. the dairy room in which only milk, cream and butter are kept; it is sunk three feet under the level of the cow house, and covered with a brick arch; it has one latticed window, and several ventilators, on a level with the place on which the milk vessels are set. D. the room where the utensils are scalded, and where cheese is made; in one corner is a fire place, with a large kettle or a copper set. E. stairs to go up to cheese room M., and the loft N. F. Calf pens, in which the calves are tied up to fatten, so that they cannot turn to lick themselves; there is a small trough with pounded chalk and salt in each pen. G. the place for the cows without partitions, each cow being tied to two posts by small chains and rings which run on the posts; the chains are fastened to a broad leathern strap, which is buckled round the neck of each cow. H. H. two sinks or drains, with iron gratings over them, to catch the fluid refuse from the gutters I, I, which run along each side of the cow house; K. the tank for the refuse, vaulted over with a door L, to clear it out, and a pump to pump up the liquid manure; O. O. in this section are places where the green food or roots are deposited for the day's consumption.

Section of Cow House.



Section of Dairy.



Ground Plan.

With respect to the fluid manure, of which the Dutch and Flemish are so careful, it is generally wasted by the dairy farmer of England—and almost without exception by the dairy farmers of New York. Yet as a manure for gardens, &c., it is very valuable; and in Belgium would return by contract, an average of £2 (or $8.88 per cow) by the year. Four hundred cows would thus produce £800 ($3,552) per annum in this manure alone—good interest for the outlay of constructing the vaulted tanks for its reception!"

GROWTH OF PLANTS IN CONFINED AIR.—It is now well known that a plant flourishes as well or better when grown in soil in a transparent vessel with the external air excluded, than when exposed to its influence. Mr. Leeds, druggist, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, Brooklyn, has a monthly rose in a large glass jar, planted in the usual soil. This jar is hermetically sealed, and yet the plant has flourished, its leaves being of a healthy green, and it grows faster and blossoms earlier than any similar plant exposed to the atmosphere. It has been kept more than two years in this state, having been opened only twice to clean out the grass, which grows, also, more rapidly from the pots exposed.—*Mr. Patridge.*

If the above is correct in all its statements, the experiments, reasons and theories of vegetable physiologists are blown to the winds. It has ever been held, and such we still believe to be true, that plants inhale and exhale the gases composing the atmosphere. Some plants are capable of drawing their whole nutriment from the air, as the Japan Air-plant, and others in a great degree. We should like to learn the advantages of the plowing in of the green crop to enrich soils, if they only derived their contents from the earth. It would be only returning the same materials back, that had just been taken from it, without any gain or addition. There must be some error in the experiment. We should like to know what Mr. PATRIDGE calls "hermetically sealed." We suppose he won't pretend that the jar was melted and the glass joined together like the stem of a thermometer. Nothing short of that is hermetical sealing, or will exclude the air. We presume the jar was closed with a cork, and waxed, which, as to excluding the air, would be an entire fallacy. We should like to be informed, also, how they admitted water for its subsistence during its two years' imprisonment, without admitting air; and where the oxygen was procured to convert the *humus* of the soil into carbon, for the leaf, woody fibre and flower.

EFFECTS OF CERTAIN MANURES ON PLANTS.—As a general rule, nitrogenous manures force the green leaf and stalk; the phosphates dispose to seed; the sulphates and salt to solidity; and potash to healthy and vigorous growth.

EDUCATION FOR THE SONS OF FARMERS.

BY J. A. KENNICOTT, OF ILLINOIS.

EDS. GEN. FARMER:—Your ever welcome little paper has shown its cheerful August face to its friends in Northern Illinois; and, as an early settler on the "Holland Purchase," I may perhaps venture to say, that I have read with much pleasure, and more hope, your own and your correspondents' remarks on the "spirit of the age," and the necessity of association, and a sustained *esprit du corps* among farmers—and more especially "Agricultural Education" for the sons of farmers. This has long been a growing, though quiet and unobtrusive hobby with me. I have said little about it, because I much distrusted my abilities, as well as my prejudices, and thought it best to bide the proper time; and that time has not yet arrived in the West. We are now engaged in, it is to be hoped, successful attempts, to systematize Common School Education.

But in New York the case is different—common schools are approximating a reasonable perfection—and it will be a glad day for me, and a proud one for New York, when I see an Agricultural College, with a large farm attached, and such a man as DAVID THOMAS, or LEWIS F. ALLEN, for instance, at the head of it, in the Western part of my native State—which, even I can remember, as almost a wilderness. Such an institution would be worth all the purely literary ones in the State. It would send out *practical* men—and give TONE, and STANDING, to the profession of Agriculture.

Colleges of this nature—compared with our present irregular and uncertain facilities—would be to the farming and mechanical interests, what medical schools are to the profession of medicine and surgery, cotrasted with the old mode of studying with a country doctor. And yet, it may be said, that some of these village bred students have become eminent physicians. True; and so, up to the present day, have merely "book learned farmers" become our best, and most successful agriculturists. But, how many of his blunders has the silent grave covered, in the one instance—and how much useless expenditure, and how many fields reaped without profit, could the others tell of, in his first attempts to go beyond the usual routine—which a practical education would have obviated?

Your correspondent, "Agricola," is right with respect to the spirit of the age. Useless learning will not much longer form a great portion of "a liberal education," in this utilitarian age. Two or three years thrown away, in the study of dead languages, will not be tolerated in the latter half of this nineteenth century. Life, in our day, is not too long at the best, and many of us, in the most senseless manner, are doing much to shorten its natural period—though scientific medicine has, of late years, wonderfully diminished its liability to accidental termination, and thus aided to swell the current population of our earth. And yet, were we sure of forty years, on an average, can there be any good reason why we should spend a tenth of the flower of our days, in acquiring that which, at the best, is but a barren accomplishment, if not a criminal waste of time, and wear of intellect?

Brother Farmer—my worthy and ambitious friend—you who sent your son to college because you could afford it, and wished to do for him, what your father could not do for you—now answer me candidly, although you are very proud of his learning, has he in reality gained anything useful by his four years' expensive application? Is not this favored son, (doubtless a lad of promise once,) a mere drone?—a dreamy book-worm?—or worse, a self-sufficient ass!—with all his Greek and Latin, and ancient literature, (none of the purest,) and old monkish learned lumber—oppressing and obfuscating the brain, without leaving a trace of useful knowledge, or a single new idea, worth a pinch of snuff.

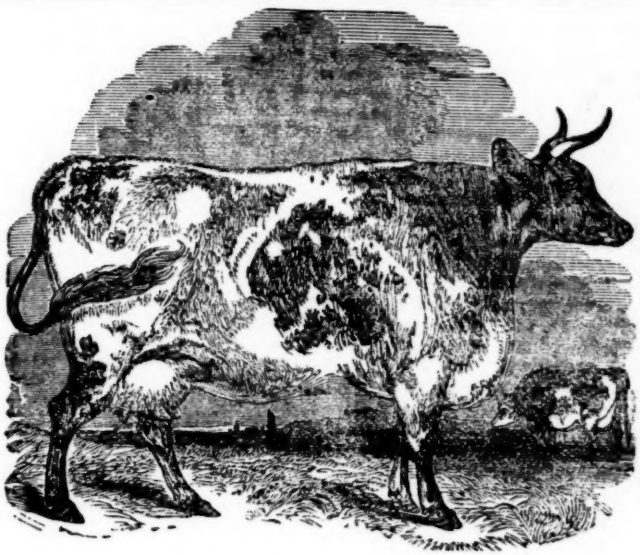
I will venture a prediction: In 25 years there will not be ten colleges in the Union requiring the study of the *dead languages* as a part of a regular course of education. The reign of sanctified error is drawing to a close. This is the age of mind, and the republic of knowledge, in contradistinction to the empire of mere learning—and the sons of farmers know the value of time, and seldom have much to spare. But should they possess a taste for languages, and great facility in acquiring them, they can study French and German, and find their account in it. These languages are as useful now as was the Latin once; and even the Spanish is worth more than Greek, in these golden days.

HORTICULTURE, though not in name, does now, in reality, form a part of a liberal education; and an English education is incomplete without a knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry—and a farmer should study geology, mineralogy, botany, entomology, &c.,—and anatomy and physiology, as well as these—provided always that he has time, and taste therefor; and if he has taste, he will find time.—And, what is more, he will find pleasure in learning to know himself, and the nature of things, animate and inanimate, which surround him, and which, for good, or for evil, influence the success of his pursuits.

Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts go hand in hand, and are reciprocally dependant on each other; and commerce ministers to both—bankers and traders are our factors—"professional men," our natural dependants, and our "necessary evils"—politicians (generally demagogues,) *call* themselves our "servants," and *act* as the arbiters of our destiny—ever an age behind the spirit of the times—and why is this? and in what are any of these superior to the farmer? Not in worth—not in usefulness, surely—but in mere learning, and station, which old custom and our folly have, heretofore, accorded them, and pardonable combinations and their "esprit du corps" have enabled them to maintain.

The new race of PRODUCERS will remedy all this, and the educated Farmer, or Mechanic, will rank, "FIRST IN HONOR," and first in station, as he has ever been first in usefulness and necessity. J. A. K.—*The Grove, Ill., August*, 1849.

APPLICATION OF MANURES.—The question relating to the application of Manures, appears to be a very simple one. A dead animal left to decay on the surface of the earth, will, as decomposition proceeds, nearly all escape into the atmosphere, in the shape of gases. The same is true of a heap of vegetable matter. Ashes, lime, (in any of its forms,) soda, and all the mineral salts, absorb from the atmosphere, and in wasting away descend and mingle with the soil. Hence in applying animal or vegetable manures bury them *in* the earth, (unless in a liquid state,) that on decomposing, the elements may in their ascent, be absorbed by the soil and be food for the plants. In the use of mineral manures, place them *on* or near the surface, that on decomposing they may *descend* to the roots of the plants. H.



HOLDERNESS COW.

Improved Stock.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.—HOLDERNESS BLOOD.

BY ARKWRIGHT.

THE question has recently appeared on the pages of this journal, "What kind of cows shall the farmer keep?" It will doubtless be expected that an answer to this inquiry should suggest, what breed of cows may justly be considered most profitable for the dairy. We have many excellent cows of the native breed; and by persevering and intelligent culture, such as was devoted to this object by Mr. BAKEWELL in England, we might unquestionably have, in all respects, a superior breed of native stock. But such, at present, is not the fact. Our native cows, to a great extent, are in many respects, an inferior breed; and instead of improving our own, we have resorted to foreign stock.

There was a time when the Devons were all the rage. Their color, a rich mahogany red, was captivating; and their neat and finished forms—their beautiful horns—their sprightly, active spirits—conciliated great favor. But they were generally rather small; and as a breed, often not deep milkers. To these the Short-horn Durhams succeeded, and have borne the palm for several years. During this period, a man would almost have been thought beside himself, to have said aught to their disparagement. But the homage paid to them has, in a measure, subsided.—And the fact, becoming evident in the experience of the farmer, that the object for which they were first cultivated in England—"profit for the butcher's stall, rather than for the dairy"—has diminished their value as dairy stock; the disappointed and dissatisfied now venture to urge the inquiry, "What kind of cows shall farmer's keep?"

In the hope, or at least, in the desire to obtain something better than was already possessed, importations from England have been made, within a few years past, of other breeds considered to be valuable. But I have yet to learn, if any thing has been obtained, that promises great and general benefits. The question still recurs, and with increased interest, "What kind of cows shall the farmer keep?"

Now, I have no expectation of answering this question, to the satisfaction of any whose interest and partialities are already enlisted in behalf of some favorite blood. With *such* persons, I have no controversy, no argument, although I may advocate a different breed. I have neither the design nor desire to disparage their favorite stocks; but cheerfully concede to them, whatever of excellence and value they possess. And I readily accord to others, that which I also claim for myself, a perfect right to entertain, each his own preferences. We are respectively, both ready and willing, of all such preferences, to abide the results. I propose, merely, to make a few plain statements, in regard to a breed, with which I have been long acquainted, and which I highly prize; and to state a few, out of many facts, within the compass of my own knowledge and experience. The farmer then can draw his own conclusions. I allude now to the "HOLDERNESS" blood. And here I take the liberty to remark, that I have seen in this county, and in some counties east of us, a breed of red cattle called "Holderness," which I do not consider to be even remotely allied to that blood; nor, indeed, ever to have proceeded from that blood, at all.

In addition to their color, a striking characteristic of this stock is, to be exceedingly thick and full built in the hind quarter; especially the upper part of the thighs, and around the rump; so as often to exhibit a very singular appearance. I have known this stock for more than twenty years; have taken pains to ascertain its origin; and so far as it had any alliance to foreign blood, have, satisfactorily to my own mind, traced it back to stock in no way connected with the Short-horned blood.

Now the Holderness are pied cattle, generally a deep red and pure white, the same as the Durhams; although, as among the Durhams, occasionally one may be entirely red, or entirely white. But the leading

characteristic of both breeds as to color is the same —"marbled, mottled, spotted, red and white." The Holderness have exceedingly neat and beautiful horns. And one striking characteristic in their form, so far as I have known them, is, *great length of body.*— As to size, they are about equal to the Durhams, some of them being large, but generally, of finer bone and more delicate appearance.

I first saw the imported bull, "Holderness," about the year 1829. He was purchased in England, as stated, at a cost of $1000, and imported into this country by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq., of Brighton, Mass., then President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. In color, he was deep red and pure white, the red predominating. In form, he was very perfect—deep in the brisket, round in the chest, with fine straight limbs, heavy quarters, and great length of body. His weight in ordinary flesh was 3,000 lbs.

The English Enclycopedia, in speaking of this stock, says—"They are large, fine boned, possess great aptitude to fatten; their beef is fine; they have both size, strength and speed for labor, and their shoulders are well posited for the draught. Being beautifully variegated in color, marbled, spotted, speckled red and white, they make elegant 'Park stock,' (witness the Earl of Chesterfield's dairy;) and in one, perhaps the most important respect, *great milking*, they stand unrivalled; the cows giving from 24 to 36 quarts of rich milk per day."

In a trial, on the farm of the Earl of Chesterfield, of seven cows, consisting of three celebrated varieties, with crosses upon them, the Holderness cow giving 29 quarts of milk, produced 38½ ounces of butter per day, being 6 ounces more than was produced by any other one.

I understand the history of both Holderness and Durham cattle to be this: originally, they were the same stock—large, thrifty, pied cattle, brought over to England from the rich meadow lands of Holland, by the Durham and Holderness farmers. With the latter, *profit from the dairy* was the leading object: and they bred with especial reference to this result. With the Durham farmers, early maturity, rapid, large growth, and aptitude to fatten, was the aim; their leading object being, the "butcher's stall." It has hence resulted, that the leading characteristic of the Holderness cows has been, excellence for the dairy; while, at least one leading characteristic of the Durhams has been, excellence for the slaughter.

In 1830 I purchased from the owner of the imported bull, a full blood calf, and bred from him about ten years. Like his sire he was pied; a deep red and pure white, and very perfect in form. At four years old his girth was 7 feet 3 inches. At five years old his weight was 2,200 lbs. And the length of his body, from where the horn crosses the head, correctly and accurately measured on the line of his back, was 8 feet and 4 inches. His equal in length I never saw, except his imported sire.

For several years, there were brought to him from sixty or eighty to over a hundred cows. And in all my acquaintance with the stock, I never knew an instance where the cow proved an inferior milker. They were uniformly an improvement on the common stock, *in every particular*. I bred from a small, first rate native cow, a heifer that I afterwards sold, that produced a calf each year at three, four and five years old, and gave milk every day during the whole period of the three years. Her calves were purchased before two weeks old, the first at $40, and the others at $50 each. Her mess was 44 quarts of rich milk per day, in the best of the season. One hundred dollars were often refused for her. I bred from him a cow that took the first premium at the cattle show in this county, in 1844, giving 40 quarts of milk per day. A two year old heifer also took the first premium for those of her age, giving 24 quarts of milk per day. I sold at $50, a cow 4 years old, giving 39 quarts per day. Her first calf was dropped on the 1st of November, she being then 2 years old. Her mess the middle of November was 16 quarts per day, and the cream taken from 5 measured quarts of the milk produced 7 ounces of butter, nearly equal to 1¾ lbs. per day for her whole mess. Ten pounds of butter per week, for a 2 years old heifer, on the pastures of November, is a result not often reached.

My herd of 6 to 8 cows, kept for many years for family use, averaged not less than 24 quarts per day to each cow in the best of the season. The cow still retained in use, now 15 years old, has given annually from 24 to 28 quarts of the richest milk per day, when the grass has been fresh and abundant. She was milked during the season when she was 2 years old, beginning in May, giving a good mess, although she had never had a calf, and did not calve that season until the month of October. I mention this fact, singular as it is, though perhaps not unprecedented, merely as indicating the tendency of the breed to milking properties.

I have seen no oxen of any breed larger, finer, fleeter, or better in any respect, than those of this stock, and rarely have I seen their equals. And whether they can compare with other celebrated breeds for the slaughter, may, in a measure, be inferred from the fact, that a pair of steers bred by my neighbor, with no other care and keeping than that given to his entire herd, were sold to the drover at 2 years old, for $80: and at 5 years old were sold for the slaughter for $500—their average weight on foot being, as stated, 3,000 lbs.

With these suggestions, I submit to the grazing and the dairy farmer, whether it might not be well to make trial of this stock, either by importing it from England, which might speedily be done, or by purchasing for the dairy, Holderness cows of the *genuine blood*, if at this time such can be obtained in this country. *Rochester, N. Y.*, 1849.

SUBSOIL AND SUBSOIL PLOWING.—I have sometimes heard the inquiry made, whether the subsoil contains any strength, and what is the use of disturbing it? Now the *strength* of a soil, as the term is generally understood, may depend upon one, two, or three things, viz: the amount of animal, the amount of vegetable, or the amount of soluble mineral matter (of the right kind,) that it contains; or any two of these, or, all combined. But a proper subsoil contains very little, perhaps often none, of the first and the second in a permanent state; but may contain any amount of the third. The percolation or infiltration of water may, however, carry down some of each in solution when applied to the surface. Hence a subsoil may, and generally does contain much of the *strength* of the soil, and doubtless the very elements required for the perfection of the plant, but unavailable to it on account of the impenetrability of the subsoil by the roots of the plant. (See this subject further discussed in some of the former numbers of the Farmer, on "Subsoil Plowing.") H.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW VEGETABLES.

1st. I bought a few "Early Emperor Peas" of THORBURN, New York, at $1 50 per quart, early in May, and planted 10th of May. Without any extra care, they were ready for the table on 15th June,—35 days. The Early Prince Albert Peas I planted on the 8th of April, side by side, and they were not fit for table use till the 13th of June,—one month difference in time; but allowance must be made for bad weather in April.

2d. I bought, at the same time and place, one *"Early Sovereign Potato."* Planted 10th of May. They *ripened, sound,* (and tops dried, although in a damp spot,) as early as the 17th of July—2 months and 7 days.

3d. I also got one ear of a new kind (I did not get the name, but will yet do so,) of *sweet* corn, *very superior,* which ripened ten days before the common Early Canada. The Canada is early, but hard and not good, you know.

4th. "Wait's Queen of Dwarf Peas," which I also bought of Thorburn, at $1 50 per quart, prove to be of the *first* quality, and *great bearers,* although the vines do not grow over 9 to 12 inches high with good care,—yet the vines are so stocky that it will not do to drop the peas nearer than a single pea from 6 to 8 inches apart. I think these and the "Early Emperor" pea will be valuable kinds to cultivate here. Yours, Respectfully. R. G. PARDEE.—*Palmyra, N. Y., August,* 1849.

DRILLING IN WHEAT.

WE are convinced that putting in wheat with a drill is not only the preferable plan, but that a great saving of seed may be effected by it, *and an increased produce obtained.* To sow a 100 acre field *broadcast,* as it ought to be, will require 200 bushels of seed: whereas 125 bushels, if put in with the machine, will answer fully as well, thereby saving 75 bushels in 100 acres. The ridge raised by the machine protects the plants through the winter; and in spring, if the roots should be thrown out, many, if not most of them, will be covered by the crumbling down of the ridges. All that would be necessary to render this certain, would be, in the spring, to pass a roller over the field, as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the soil dry, as the pressing down, or compression of the ridges, would necessarily cover up most of the roots that might be found exposed upon the surface, and thus ensure their taking root and growing. Besides the interval between the drills would secure a free circulation of air through the plants while growing, and be particularly serviceable in preserving, to a very great extent, the grain from rust. If the cause of this disease be atmospheric, and we believe it is, the free circulation of air could not fail to be productive of the good we have claimed for it.—*American Farmer.*

INDIAN CORN.—To show the increasing demand for our Indian corn in Great Britain, we would state that by the official report, as it appeared in the N. Y. Shipping List, the quantity of corn exported in June, was 1,287,369 bushels, which is greater by 550,486 bushels than in the month of June, 1847, when prices ranged from 88 to 117 cts. per bushel, and greater, we believe, than was ever shipped in any previous month.

CULTURE OF PLUMS.—THE CURCULIO.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent in May number has been very fortunate in discovering, in sulphur, an effectual remedy for the Curculio. I tried the experiment the present season, on plum trees of several varieties, and although not without effect, yet the result was not entirely satisfactory that sulphur is a sure preventive. Perhaps this may, in some measure be owing to the sorts or varieties; mine were the Imperial Gage, Duane's Purple, Washington and others. I find some sorts are far more liable to be stung than others—among which I may name Duane's Purple and Huling's Superb, both fine large varieties. The insect is rapidly increasing here. It is not until within a few years that they have meddled with our peaches; the present season being a scarce one, they are mostly cut off by the insect. Even the common hog peaches are not excused. Your correspondent was right in stating that DOWNING said he never knew an instance of their being troublesome in a heavy soil. He does so state, page 267. I can assure him it is no exception here. The abundance of the insects here is owing to the fact that no means are employed for their destruction. Many are ignorant of the real cause of their plums falling off, and farmers are usually too busy to attend to it. The general lack of Agricultural and Horticultural knowledge is another cause of this evil. If such works as the Genesee Farmer were more generally introduced into families, an interest would be awakened, that would have the effect of making people bestow a little extra trouble for the sake of having fine fruit.

J. H. W. will oblige by stating the particular time he applied the sulphur, with any other information he may possess on the subject. WM. WYLDE.—*Vermillion, Erie Co., Ohio, July,* 1849.

REMARKS.—We have no faith whatever in *sulphur* as a remedy for the Curculio. Wherever practicable stone fruits should be planted in a separate enclosure, and pigs and poultry be kept among them to consume the fallen fruit. This in a short time, will destroy the insects. The Curculio has not done as much mischief as usual in this vicinity, the present season. Our plums and apricots are very fine and abundant. In small places, paving around the trees answers a very good purpose.—ED.

BOTANICAL TERMS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to express my decided disapprobation of the use of the terms *male* and *female,* to distinguish the two classes of organs that are found in flowers, called the organs of fructification. Whatever cause may have operated with the founder of our present system of Botany, for the introduction of these terms, that cause does not now exist. There is not the shadow of a necessity for the continuance of their use in a science now abundantly supplied with technicals; the terms *staminate* and *pistillate* answering every purpose that can be answered by the others. The teacher who undertakes to instruct a mixed class of intelligent, and perhaps, inquisitive pupils in Botany, will find it very difficult. If these terms must be retained (for which I can see no necessity,) let them be confined to those treatises that are designed exclusively for the use of the learned. Nothing should be admitted into a text-book for schools, or a reading-book for families, which can awaken the least shadow of indelicacy, or wound the most delicate sensibility. H.

THORN HEDGES.—THE OSAGE ORANGE.

BY J. DINSMORE, OF KENTUCKY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the June number of your valuable paper you invite correspondents, who have had experience in growing hedges to communicate the results. I have been making experiments for several years, principally with the Osage Orange, with the most flattering prospects of success.—Among the plants I have seen tried for hedging are the Cherokee Rose, the Osage Orange, the Honey Locust, the Hawthorn and the Buckthorn. The former, in the States south of Tennessee, makes an excellent and highly ornamental hedge. I have tried it here, but it is too tender for this latitude. In Louisiana it forms a hedge, which is impassable to the wildest animal, but the planters complain that it affords a harbor for multitudes of rats, snakes and wasps. The objection to the Honey Locust is that it is of too large a growth and difficult to be kept down. The Hawthorn is devoured by insects, and soon perishes.

The Osage Orange I consider the *beau ideal* of hedge plants. It is a native of Louisiana, and is stated to be hardy at Boston, and will undoubtedly succeed from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. In my opinion it would be difficult to estimate the value of this plant to the United States too highly. Englishmen have confessed to me, that they have no plant in Europe to be compared to this, for hedging purposes. I know of no plant, excepting the willow, that is more easily propagated. A piece of the root 3 or 4 inches long planted in a bed, with the top a little below the surface, will produce a plant, in one season, from 2 to 6 feet high.

There is some difficulty in growing plants from the dry seeds, without preparation. If planted dry, not one in twenty will grow. When taken fresh from the half decayed ball or fruit they will grow as readily as peas. If dry, soak them a few hours in milk-warm water; pour off the water and stir in fresh ashes, and let them remain moist three or four days.—Then sow in drills an inch deep in rich and well prepared ground, and when the plants appear keep them clear from weeds. I find it is better to let them remain two years in the nursery. They then grow off vigorously, and give a good supply of roots for planting. When you wish to plant in hedge, cut off the top two inches above the ground, take up the plants, cut off the principal roots, leaving the main tap root 8 inches long. Plant in two rows from 6 to 12 inches apart, and keep the ground clean. The spring following, cut down the plants to 6 inches. The second year leave them a foot high and leave a portion of the largest shoots to be interlocked with each other. The third year leave them 2 feet, and the fourth 4 feet high. After this you may regulate the height to suit your fancy. The hedge will then present a dense mass of shoots covered with thorns, almost as sharp as needles, and averaging a thorn for every inch in length of the branches.

I have not observed that any insect preys on this plant, but Dr. WHITE, of Ohio, informed me that the largest cocoons he had ever seen were from silk worms fed on its leaves. I have supposed, that its exemption from injury by insects was owing to the acrid milky juice, which the leaves exude. I have a hedge around my vineyard, a part of which is of four years growth. Not a plant has died out, and it presents an impenetrable mass of branches, thorns and glossy leaves, which is truly beautiful. It will afford a most efficient protection to a fruit garden or vineyard, and I cannot conceive a more embarrassing situation for a vagabond, than attempting to pass through such a hedge with a fierce dog at his heels.

It is probable that the tops of the plants would be killed by the frost in New York the first winter, but that would do no permanent injury. The wood of the Osage Orange is exceedingly strong, elastic and durable, and is used by the Indians of the West for bows, whence the French name of *Bois d'Arc* by which it is known on Red River. J. D.—*Boone County, Ky., July*, 1849.

"POSTS INVERTED."

NOT long since in conversation with a gentleman on this subject I stated some facts which he said he would not believe, even if he should see them himself: that there was no reason, no philosophy in the thing, &c.: nor would he listen to any attempt at an explanation. Yet this man boasted of being a philosopher!

First, the facts. I have seen hemlock stakes set in the ground, some in their natural and some in an inverted position. After a few years the inverted ones were found to have decayed on the *outside*, while the central part was sound and dry, even below the surface of the ground. Of the others, not only had the part that entered the ground decayed entirely, but the end was hollow several inches above; the central part having "rotted out." Again: a gentleman on whose word I can rely, told me, that he had seen old trees lying on a black ash swamp, some with the root or lower end in water—others with the top or upper end, where they had lain for years. On chopping the same for fuel, the former were found to be saturated with water and partially decayed *above* the ordinary water level; the latter were sound and comparatively dry, even *below* the surface of the water.

Second, the philosophy; the theory. It is a well established fact in vegetable physiology, that the sap of a tree in ascending from the root to the branches, passes up through the *alburnum*, or sap wood, (and the whole body, or stem, of the tree has been such, each concentric portion in such succession,) and having undergone the digestive process in the leaves, returns between the wood and the bark of the tree, depositing in its course the substance called *cambium*, or the new wood. Hence the theory explains the facts. The moisture passes naturally in the direction of the sap. *Down East, July*, 1849. H.

BURNING STRAW IN THE FIELD.—If the soil contains already a superabundance of vegetable matter, no advantage is gained by spreading the straw over the field, except for the mineral elements it contains. If the straw, therefore, should be burned, and the ashes spread evenly over the field, the soil would sustain no real loss from the absence of the other elements it contained, and the next crop would be equally good as if the straw had been mixed with the soil; for all that portion of the straw, (or the elements that composed it,) that escaped into the atmosphere during the combustion, will be derived again from the same source by the growing crop. As there are, however, portions of every farm that would be benefitted by the addition of the straw, the practice of burning it may, under any circumstances, be considered at least injudicious. H.

Wool and Wool Growing.

WOOL — WEIGHT OF FLEECE, CARCASS, &c.

BY W. D. DICKINSON.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In late numbers of your paper I notice some accounts of large fleeces, taken from Merino sheep and their grades. Now, this is all right, so far as it goes; but, in order to form a correct opinion of the value of the animal, we should know not only something about the size of the sheep, but the value of the wool per pound. I think it will not be disputed that the cost of keeping is in proportion to their weight, or that one sheep weighing 120 lbs. will consume as much fodder as two of the same age weighing 60 lbs. each. I usually winter about 200 sheep. My wethers over two years old, together with my oldest and coarsest ewes, are separated from the rest of the flock in the fall and fattened, and generally sold previous to shearing. The remainder, consisting of stock bucks, ewes, yearlings and two years old wethers, generally average about 4 lbs. per fleece. When I have sheared my fat sheep, the average has been from 4½ to 4¾ lbs.

My sheep are all numbered, classed and registered, so that by referring to my book, I can ascertain the connection existing between any individuals—their age, grade of wool, weight of fleeces and carcass, &c., for the last three years.

I sent my clip of wool last season to the wool depot at Kinderhook, where it was assorted and sold as follows:—Super 60 cts. per lb.; Extra 46; Prime 39; No. 1, 35; No. 2, 33; No. 3, 26. The last grade was sold in October, which will account for its selling so much lower than No. 2. The remainder was sold in February, at the same time and to the same individual. My present clip I sent to the same place, where it remains as yet unsold. My average weight of fleeces this year, with the value per fleece at last year's prices, is as follows:

	Weight.	*Price.*	*Amount.*
Extra,	3 lbs. 8 oz.	46 cts.	$1 61
Prime.	3 15	39	1 54
No. 1,	4 1	35	1 72
No. 2,	4 3	33	1 38

For the last three years I have weighed my sheep as the fleeces were taken off, and find the live weight in proportion to the weight of fleece between the different grades nearly the same—although the difference between individuals of the same grade is frequently great. In 1847 I sheared two sheep of the same age and grade, and wintered in the same yard; the difference in the live weight was only 3lbs., whilst that of the fleece was 3 lbs. 3 oz.—one shearing 3 lbs. 3 oz. and the other 6 lbs. 6 oz. I find that yearlings consume the most food and produce the most wool in proportion to their weight, and breeding ewes the least.

It will be seen that my finest grades, although they yield the lightest fleeces, produce the most money. They are likewise equally hardy, and raise as many lambs as the coarse grades. I have spared no pains in having my wool clean and in good condition. It was examined this year by an extensive dealer in wool, and one who has perhaps purchased more wool for the last 10 or 15 years than any other individual in this section of country, who said it was in the best condition of any he had ever seen in Western New York. W. D. D.—*Victor, N. Y., Aug.*, 1849.

MERINO SHEEP.—MORE LARGE FLEECES.

BY REED BURRITT.

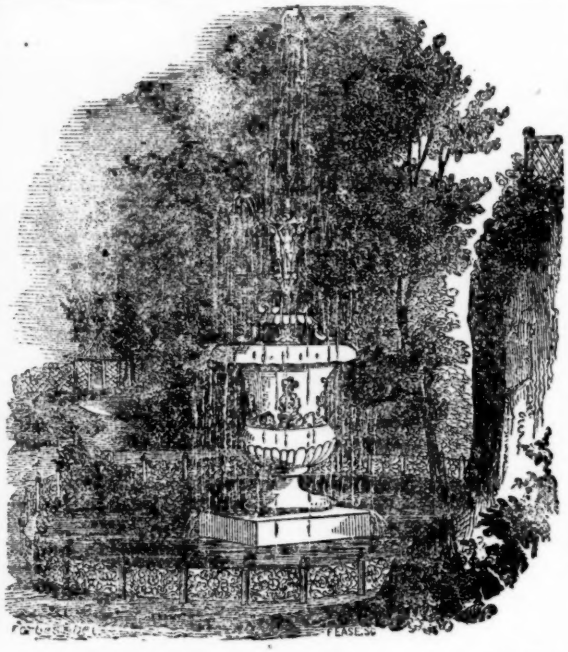
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been calculating to send you my annual report concerning my Merino sheep, the weight of their fleeces, &c., for some time, but being cumbered with many things have deferred it. On seeing a communication from Mr. EMBREE, in your last number, (page 187,) in which he requests that if any had come up to 5 lbs. per head, they would make it known through the Farmer, I thought that I would wait no longer.

Last spring I sheared 25 *full blood* Merinos, which averaged a trifle over 5 lbs. per head, being no more than a common yield. My breeding ewes averaged 4 lbs. 13 oz., and my ewe lambs averaged 4 lbs. 11 oz., and a few bucks, which gave of course heavier fleeces, brought the whole over 5 lbs. per head. I have about 115 that are high crosses of the Merino with some Saxony, and some native, which gave lighter fleeces. I had 236 fleeces in all, which weighed 1,044 lbs., and I sold it for 35 cts. per lb., cash. I am calculating to increase my flock to 300, and have them all pure bred Merino, as soon as I can raise them myself—though the frequent applications that I have for my full bloods prevent my increasing my flock as fast as I should if I could keep the whole; and when I sell my ewes for from $5 to $10 per head, I must sell the good ones, and keep the poor ones, which prevents the improvement of my flock. Could I keep all my best, and sell the poorest, I would soon have a flock of 300 that would average 5½ lbs. per head. One ewe at my last shearing, with a lamb by her side, gave 6¾ lbs., and one ewe lamb (yearling,) gave 6 lbs. 6 oz. The buck that I have improved from for several years past, shears, when thoroughly washed, 8½ lbs., a sample of which I enclose—also a sample of the ewe lamb that sheared 6 lbs. 6 oz.

In December, 1847, I purchased a buck lamb of STEPHEN ATWOOD, of Watertown, Conn., having the choice of his entire flock. His dam sheared 6 lbs., and his sire 10 lbs. 7 oz. I of course calculated on a 10 lb. fleece when he came to maturity; but I was unfortunate in getting him home. He was shipped in April, 1848, but on account of breaks in the canal, and other hindrances, he was 22 days on his passage, and in a small cage; he lost his appetite, got very poor, has grown but little since, and I fear that he will never be common size. His first fleece weiged 7 lbs. 14 oz., well washed on the back; his second weighed only 7½ lbs. I feared his being so dwarfed would affect his stock, but it does not; his lambs are large enough, and I think the best that I ever saw. We had 133 of his getting, and raised 130 of them. I paid Mr. ATWOOD $50 for him.

I cannot say, as Mr. EMBREE does, that I have paid no high prices, as I have paid for two bucks $50 per head; for 14 ewes, $25 per head; for 11 ewes, $20 per head; and for some 20 ewe lambs, $10 per head. For five years past, I have spared neither pains nor expense—calculating to have as good a flock of pure blood Merinos as could be found any where. R. B.—*Burdett, Tompkins Co., N. Y., August*, 1849.

WOOL GROWING is becoming an extensive business at the West. We have accounts of large and profitable clips, the past season, in various sections of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other western and south-western states.



ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAINS.

BY J. VICK, JR.

"And in the midst of all a fountaine stood,
Of richest substance that on earth might bee,
So pure and shining that the silver flood.
Through every channel running one might see."—SPENCER.

FROM the time when a "river went out of Eden to water the garden"—that earliest and best of gardens, in which grew "every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good for food"—running water has constituted an important feature in ornamental gardening. Although the skill of man has been exerted to its utmost in devising means to adorn and beautify the garden and park, that skill and exertion has produced nothing that imparts such life, such a sense of sympathy and companionship, as the sight and sound of moving waters. In the trees we hear the voice of nature loud and deep—the shouting of the tempest in their lofty tops—and feel its sublimity: or its shrill solemn voice in the firs, depressing us with a feeling of loneliness. But in the moving and rippling of waters there is a spirituality—an angel's voice—that soothes the feelings of the beholder, and gives life and pleasure to all within the sphere of its attraction. Take from the above garden view the FOUNTAIN, and how tame and lifeless it will appear—the matter without the mind, the body without the soul. Running water in the form of cascades or jets not only gives animation to the scenery, but in warm climates is almost indispensable, as well from the refreshing sense which the sight of running water always affords, as from the actual coolness it diffuses around.

FOUNTAINS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Artificial fountains and jets are of great antiquity, and were highly esteemed by the ancients, who showed the greatest skill in their design and decoration. Sometimes the pipes terminated in statues of men, women, animals, birds, fishes and gods, and from them the fluid spouted high in the air. Various automata were often put in motion by mechanism concealed in the base or pedestal. The water issuing from these fountains was perfumed on particular occasions. This fact is alluded to by Lucan in the following passage:

"As when mighty Rome's spectators meet
In the full theatre's capacious seat;
At once by secret pipes and channels led
Rich tinctures gush from every antique head;
At once ten thousand saffron currents flow,
And rain their odors on the crowd below."

For the last century the taste for waterworks has been on the decline. The manufacture of fountains of cast iron, recently commenced, and the low price at which they are now furnished of the most beautiful patterns, is favorable to their general introduction to public favor. The beautiful specimen at the commencement of this article costs $35, and the one on the next page $15. We would advise none to be frightened, however, even at this expense, as we will tell them in the proper place how to make a fountain so beautiful as to be worthy the notice of all, and yet so cheap as to be within the means of the poorest.

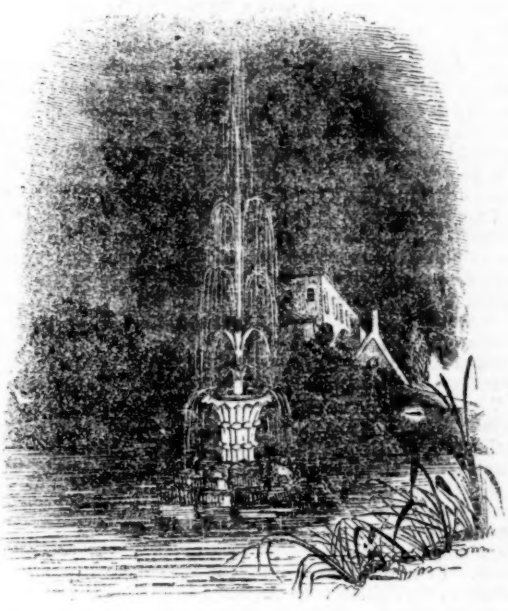
We know of no part of ornamental gardening so sadly neglected in this land, and while such an increasing interest is manifested by our countrymen for improving and embellishing their homes, we hope the FOUNTAIN—so simple—so beautiful—so grateful to almost every sense—will not be forgotten. Every village favorably situated for water should have its public fountain. We know of many in this section of country where fountains could be kept constantly playing, without expense or trouble, when once constructed.

MODE OF CONSTRUCTION AND COST.

MANY are deterred from constructing fountains from erroneous ideas in regard to expense, a notion that a great quantity of water is needed, and ignorance of the proper mode of construction. It shall be my object to present the readers of the Farmer a little light on this subject. To those who have a natural head of water, the directions will be applicable with the exception of the water-butt or cistern, and they will also be saved the trouble of raising water.

Place a barrel near your well or at some place convenient for filling, and at a considerable elevation. It should be out of sight—as behind a wall (as seen in above figure,) or over an arbor, or summer-house, hid by vines and creepers—and having a lead pipe from the bottom leading to the place designed

for the fountain. In the preceding diagram A is section of wall, B butt, C lead pipe under ground. Place the pipe low enough to be out of the way of frost, and as straight as possible, as all elbows and bendings diminish the force of the water. The height of a jet does not depend upon the quantity of water, but upon the height of the head or barrel. By having the jet close to the surface of the ground the stream of water is lengthened; for if there was a design of two feet, or any other height, it would be so much taken from the height of water. The rise can be added to by sinking the ground into a hollow around the fountain. The pipe at the fountain end must be contracted to one-fourth its size, and a tube of a few inches in length attached, and the water will rise nearly as high as the head. The barrel can be filled by a force-pump, or in any way preferred. In preparing the basin for a fountain—first, choose a location either in the garden or in the "*lawn*" or "*yard*" in front of your house; drive a stake for the center, and with a line and stick sweep a circle the size you wish the basin—take out the ground from the center outward, forming a basin ten or twelve inches deep. The earth taken out should be removed, as a raised bank around a fountain does not improve it. By cutting the circle through the turf you will have a handsome grass edge around the basin. The bottom and sides may be lined with water cement, which will be but a trifling expense. In using cement, mix one-third clear coarse sand with it, and put it on with a trowel, having first rammed the ground hard. Next get clean white pebbles to cover the inside of the basin, and surround the pipe with stones, no matter how rough, in the shape of a cone, something like the pile of rocks forming the base of the above figure.



About twenty-five gallons of water a day is sufficient to supply such a fountain, and as it can be stopped at any time by simply turning a cock, which must be placed in the pipe, it need not play in cool or stormy weather, and only at such times as may suit the convenience or taste of the owner. In this way a very small amount of water will answer.

In regard to the cost—to the man who has a little time on his hands, and a little wits in his head, the cost of the pipe will be the principal expense. Lead pipe one inch in diameter, which is the proper size for a small fountain, can be purchased for less than a shilling a foot; so if the water has to be conducted forty feet the cost will be but $5. If the beautiful little design above is added the expense will be increased $15—the price charged for the fountain.

WATER JOKES.

In concluding this article perhaps we could not do better than to give the following from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, showing how completely water is under the control of man, how willingly it does his bidding, and administers alike to his wealth or amusement, when he rightly understands the laws by which it is governed.

"At Easton, in Oxfordshire, in the gardens of a certain worshipful gentleman, are the most artistic water ingenuities it has been our lot to meet a description of as existing in this country. They even drew down the marked approbation of royalty itself. On approaching the spot, a venerable hermit rose from the ground, and after entertaining us with a "neat and appropriate speech," sank down again like a Jack-in-a-box. There was a small rocky island in the midst of a lake, which was full of watery tricks. The visitor was politely invited to walk up and view this spot; and after satisfying his curiosity and proceeding to walk down again, the fountaineer would bob down, turn a cock, and send, we dare not say how many, *jets d' eau* flying on all sides of the victim, one stream having for its object his legs, another his loins, another his head. After this funny reception, he was conducted to look at a spaniel hunting a duck by the force of water; the automata diving and pursuing each other by turns. Beyond was the grotto; a hedge of sparkling jets of water rose from the ground to guard it, mimic cascades foamed down its tiny cataracts, and countless streams shot up, and appeared to lose themselves by being caught in their return, and not suffered to fall down again. Here too, a nightingale discoursed very liquid music, and an arched jet of water played with one another, and now and then with the visitor, all hope of egress being destroyed by the sudden pouring down a heavy rain in the doorway. The sport this caused was thought to be well worth the wetting. Probably the magnificent gardens at Chatsworth are the only places where anything at all similar to the above is now to be found. There are some practical wet jokes even here; and country bumpkins in their native innocence, may be found willing to pay a visit to the weeping tree. This visit is never repeated."

Remarks.—The author of the preceding article has heretofore furnished us several valuable papers which have been published over the signature of "Rustic." Confident of his ability to add interest and value to its pages, we gladly welcome Mr. Vick as a regular contributor to the Farmer.

SINGULAR MORTALITY AMONG SHEEP.—INQUIRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a mystery that I cannot solve in farm operations, and wish to call the attention of some of your wool-growing correspondents, thinking perhaps some of them may have had *luck* of the "*same sort.*" On the 16th of July, at evening, I turned a flock of sheep, bucks and wethers, from a grassy fallow of thirty acres—the flock not being large enough to keep the grass down. The next day at 2 o'clock P. M. I turned in about 120 ewes and 80 lambs. On the 18th they were seen, and turned out about sunset, 28 ewes having died in about 30 hours. I have been unable, as well as all my neighbors, to ascertain the cause of their death. No poisonous plant could be found, and the idea of poison seemed unreasonable, as the first flock had been confined to the same field for some three or four weeks previous, and were again put in about two weeks after—not an individual manifesting the least symptoms of disease.

The ewes had been kept in a field about one-half in fallow, the other half in clover, good feed, and all the sheep healthy and in good condition. They were immediately turned back to the clover field, and no signs of disease have been seen since they were taken from the *field of death.* The dead were found scattered promiscuously over the field, most of them remaining in a position of rest, with their feet under them. I am unable to describe the symptoms or the effects of the disease upon the body, as none of them were examined. There were no visible signs of diarrhœa, or discharge of mucus from the nose. I can find no disease described by any author that I have yet read, that rages with such fearful mortality. If any of your numerous readers have had any such *experience,* and ascertained any cause, I should like to hear from them through the Farmer, if you can spare a corner. NORMAN J. KELLOGG.—*Avon, N. Y., August,* 1849.

WARTS ON COWS' TEATS.—We give the following from "Allen's Domestic Animals," in answer to an inquiry on the subject by a subscriber to the Farmer at Cazenovia, N. Y.:—

WARTS are of two kinds; the first, on the outer skin, may be removed by rubbing with camphorated olive oil. The others penetrate into the flesh, and may be removed by a ligature of fine twine, or silk, or india-rubber drawn into a string, and tied tightly around the wart, which falls off in a few days.

Remedies.—Nitrate of silver, (lunar caustic,) applied to the wart, will remove it, but it produces a sore.

Apply a strong wash of alum.

Rub with the juice of milk-weed.

Poultice with grated carrot.

Cut off the wart with sharp scissors, when the cow is dry. It will bleed little, and soon heal.

SORE TEATS may be healed by rubbing with goose oil, cream, new milk; or make the same applications for it as for caked bag. The bag and teats should be well cleansed with warm soft water, if to be followed by any ointment.

The following application is recommended by Youatt: One ounce of yellow wax and three of lard; melt together, and when cooling rub in one quarter ounce of sugar of lead, and a drachm of alum finely powdered.—*Ib.*

CATTLE TRADE OF THE WEST.

AN interesting account of the cattle trade of the Western States, especially that portion of it which centers in the Scioto Valley, Ohio, is given in the annexed extract from one of Mr. MANSFIELD'S letters to the Cincinnati Atlas. Though a very important branch of our productive industry, the *modus operandi* of this business is not generally understood. It is, however, conducted with much system, and is yearly becoming of greater extent and importance. Mr. M. says:—

"While at Yellow Springs, I saw a fine drove of cattle, which were driven from the Wabash. I was told that about twenty-five thousand head a year passed that point—that being a common route from Illinois and Missouri to the grazing lands of Madison and Fayette. This is an immense business, and employs four classes of persons.

1. The raiser of cattle, who sells his animals at one or two years old, or even three, to the grazer. The raisers are chiefly in the great prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

2. The grazers are chiefly the owners or renters of the great pastures of Madison, Fayette and Union counties, Ohio.

3. The cattle feeder, (who is the corn raiser,) who takes the cattle in the autumn, and feeds them on corn till they are fat enough for the markets of the Atlantic cities. Sometimes two of these occupations are united, but not often.

4. The fourth class of business which arises out of the cattle trade, is that of the banker, who furnishes the funds. The banks of Chillicothe, Circleville, Columbus, and Xenia, taken together, do more of this sort of business than any other. It is the most profitable banking business done in the State. The cattle trader about to buy a drove of cattle to fat with his corn, applies to the bank for a loan. For this he gives a bill of exchange on Philadelphia or New York, at four months, which the bank discounts—receiving the funds when the cattle are sold, and getting both interest and exchange, which brings the profit to about ten or twelve per cent. But this is not all. The cattle feeder receives the notes of the bank, which are paid to the grazer, who pays them out for cattle through the entire Western States. In this manner, the circulation of the bank is kept out. These transactions are as truly commercial and safe as they can be possibly made; for they are all based on the actual sales of cattle in the Atlantic cities. I suspect the sales of cattle in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison and Fayette, amount to near a million of dollars, and which, therefore, supply that amount of bills of exchange."

EFFECT OF SALT ON WHEAT.—The Rochester American, of a recent date, says:—Some of our readers may recollect that last fall we mentioned an experiment made by Mr. John Park, of Gates, by sowing a barrel of salt to an acre upon a summer fallow. The ground was plowed once the preceding fall, plowed again in May, and salt sowed thereon as above; and afterwards plowed twice before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September, wheat was sown, two bushels to the acre. The crop has just been harvested, and Mr. P. is confident will yield 40 bushels to the acre. The berry he considers equal to the finest English wheat.

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

TEST FOR GOOD LIMESTONE.—The best lime for agricultural purposes is that which is lightest, whitest, and softest to the touch; the purest and strongest lime is always found the lightest. If then by calcination limestone loses much of its weight by the process; if the lime-shells are extremely light, and require, for slacking them fully, a large portion of water; if they are a considerable time before they begin to fall; if, during the process of burning, the limestone is not disposed to run, or become vitrified; if it increases very much in bulk by slaking, and the lime is of a pure white, and fine and light to the touch, it may be set down as very good, and should be used in preference to other lime not possessing the same qualities.—*English Paper.*

DRILL HUSBANDRY.—At one of the celebrated sheep-shearings that used to be given by Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, afterwards Earl of Leicester, at which hundreds congregated and remained for days together, he mentioned a fact that is not generally alluded to, as being founded on the observation and practice of his manager, Mr. Blaikie, a man of great sagacity. It was that a field with a southern aspect, if rich, should be drilled north and south; but if DRY, and in want of shade, should be drilled east and west. It is easy to see that, in the latter case, the crop would shade the land from the influence of the sun, and counteract the effect of drought.

POTATOES IN INDIA.—The potatoes from Bombay, Darjeeling, and Cherra Poonjee seed, were wonderfully fine and healthy, and to enable the public to form some idea of the state of perfection this grand and staple vegetable has been brought to in this district, it is here recorded that 40 potatoes out of one garden weighed 20 lbs. The skin of all delicately white and fine, and every potato free from knots. —*Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, May,* 1848.

WOOL GROWING IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The amount of wool annually grown in Washington county exceeds one million pounds. In 1847, according to the Washington Reporter, the clip averaged 40 cents per pound, and brought *four hundred thousand dollars!* During the last year the average price was not so great, and, perhaps, will not be so great this year. The most of the wool grown in this State is of very fine quality, and some of it, probably, the finest grown in the United States. The farmers of Washington, especially, have taken great pains, and spared no expense, in improving their stock. The average price of the clip this year may not go above 30 cents per pound; but many farmers who have choice flocks are holding on to their clips, and asking from 50 to 60 cents per pound.

Besides the wool grown in that vicinity, Washington is the depot for a great deal of the wool grown in the adjoining counties of this State, and the bordering counties of Ohio, which is brought thither for sale.—*Pa. paper.*

VERMONT AND WISCONSIN SHEEP.—Timothy Underwood, of Hardwick, has had this year from his entire flock of fifteen ewes, twenty-nine lambs—all having had twins but one; twenty-eight of them are alive and doing well—one having frozen to death. Wisconsin papers please copy.—*North (Vt.) Star.*

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) Democrat checkmates the Vermont man thus:

"That's nothing. Jeremiah Older, of this county, has this year from his flock of five ewes and seven bucks, *seventeen* lambs, and none of them were frozen to death. Will the North Star please copy?"

COTTON MATTRESSES.—Having been applied to several times during this warm weather for information respecting the mode of making cotton mattresses, we think it would be proper to republish an article on the subject, which was in the Farmer last summer, as follows:

First Cost of Cotton Mattresses. Thirty lbs. of cotton, at eight cents per lb., $2 40; twelve yards of ticking at a shilling a yard, $2; labor, thread, &c., &c., $2 75 more, making a total of $7 15.

Mode of Making. Take layers of cotton batting, and place them between envelops of calico or muslin. An improvement has been suggested of gumming or glazing each side of these layers, as wadding for cloaks is prepared. A patent has been taken out for making them with a layer of hair between the battings; whether it is much of an improvement, we cannot tell.—*Maine Farmer.*

PROFITS OF FARMING.—The July number of the American Farmer contains a highly interesting communication on the above named subject, from Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, author of a well known and highly esteemed work on "Calcareous Manures," and one of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Ancient Dominion. Successful in all his own efforts in the renovation of old exhausted lands, Mr. R.'s experience is the more authoritative, as well as interesting; and his account is a very encouraging one of the profit that may be actually realized in the intelligent pursuit of those rural occupations, which, in other respects, are known to yield such goodly returns of health, independence, and happiness. Mr. Ruffin gives the results of his farming operations for five years, the profit and loss account of which is as follows: For the first year, there was a small loss of 27-100ths per cent.; second year, a net profit of 8.16 per cent.; third year, a profit of 12.81 per cent.; fourth year a profit of 22.66 per cent; fifth year, a profit of 20.10 per cent. The average profit for the whole five years years was nearly 13 per cent.; and all this exclusive of the enhanced value of the property from improvement of soil, &c., &c. We suppose it is not every farmer who can do so well as this; but industry, intelligence, and business habits and principles, always command success in town and country.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ENGLISH SHOWS.—The agricultural show at Southampton was a remarkable occasion. I met a number of Americans on the ground, and was told that there were several others looking for me; but it was exceedingly difficult to find one, unless by mere accident. There were a great many farmers' wives and daughters, as well as a great many of the noblesse, in the yards, inspecting the implements and cattle, with catalogues in their hands, and showing the remarkable points of the animals, with as much skill and sagacity as if they had been experienced breeders of live stock; some of them are, and also competitors for the premiums. One of the largest exhibitors of farming implements, was a woman who had succeeded to her deceased husband's concerns, and manages a large establishment with much success.

The English women and ladies, to their praise be it spoken, while they are as far from anything indelicate as any persons I have seen, have no sickly appreciation of modesty, and do not die at once at the sight of a cow or a bull. The show occupied four days. On Tuesday, was the trial of implements; on Wednesday, was the exhibition of implements and machinery; on Thursday, the exhibition of cattle and implements; and on Friday, the public sale. Half a crown was required for admission to the yards, from Wednesday to Thursday noon, and after that a shilling; and the sum received for admission, during those days, was £3,000, or $15,000.—*Colman's European Life and Manners.*

A COW WORTH HAVING.—Mr. George B. Brinkerhoff, of Owasco, made from one cow, five years old the past spring, 18 lbs. 2 oz. of butter for the week ending Saturday, June 30th. This quantity she averages during the summer season. The summer she was three years old, she made 18 pounds per week, and she would have made more for the above week, but for the fact that three of the very hottest days of the season were included in it. In flavor and color, it was equal to any we ever ate, and we doubt if it be excelled by the celebrated Orange county butter. The cow can be bought for $100.—*Auburn Journal.*

BLOATED CATTLE.—A friend of ours, who, by the way, is a person of much observation, and, withal, has had considerable experience in the management of neat cattle, informs us that he once noticed one of his young cattle much bloated, evidently in great agony, and groaning loudly at every breath. His first movement was to cut off a small portion of her tail. He then administered a strong dose of thoroughwort, with a small quantity of tansy, which immediately started the wind; a second bottle was then poured down, and the animal turned into the yard, and driven briskly about for a few minutes, when the bloat wholly disappeared, and the animal was in a short time as well and hearty as ever. This is a very simple remedy, and we have frequently heard others assert, generally, if not always, an efficient one.—*Maine Farmer.*

CIDER.—Here is a recipe worth to farmers the price of our paper for a year: "Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it in a small cotton bag, and then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment, never contain any intoxicating quality, and the longer it is kept the more palatable it becomes."

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY P. BARRY.

SEVERAL communications, and answers to correspondents, intended for this department, are necessarily deferred until next month.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE interest felt at the present moment in the cultivation of this fruit is greater than it has ever been before. Evidences of this are to be found in the multitude of inquiries daily made with regard to the merits of particular sorts, as well as in the great demand that exists for plants of such as prove to be *first rate*. Soils, seasons, climates, &c., have great effect upon the quality and productiveness of all sorts of fruit, and the strawberry in particular; hence, we find the most opposite and contradictory statements and opinions, from respectable and reliable sources, respecting the merits of certain varieties. Besides the influences we have already alluded to, individual tastes and partialities, and, we may add, *prejudices*, contribute, in no small degree, to these differences of opinion. On the whole, it appears to us, that cultivators are just about as much united on the question of the individual merit of varieties, as they were, for a long time, on the *sexual* question, which, fortunately, seems now to be pretty well determined. For instance: if a person, whom we will suppose entirely ignorant of the merits of varieties, wishes to make a selection, and will turn to the horticultural journals, and the proceedings of societies, he will find that, at Boston, Mr. HOVEY maintains that his seedlings, the "Hovey's Seedling" and the "Boston Pine," are superior to any others. From Cincinnati, the President of the Horticultural Society says:— "*Our old Hudson still stands unrivaled.* Mr. ELLIOT, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I regard the variety known as the 'Willey' superior in all respects for general cultivation." Mr. DOWNING has expressed his partiality for the *Black Prince*. At Albany, the first premium was awarded, at the late exhibitions, to *Burr's New Pine*, it being pronounced the best exhibited, all its good qualities considered. At Rochester, nearly all the varieties of any note have been tested; and, if we understand correctly the opinion of cultivators, it is that *Burr's New Pine* is the best strawberry,—being hardy, productive, good size, and fine flavored. Hovey's Seedling is a splendid, large fruit; and when a dish of them is presented, picked specimens, they usually carry off the premium; but this is by no means a test of the real value of a variety for general cultivation. In 1848, at the exhibition in Rochester, the premium was awarded to Hovey's Seedling, as being the *best quart*,—but there were other varieties, such as *Burr's New Pine*, *Black Prince*, and *Swainstone Seedling*, higher flavored and finer in quality than Hovey's; but there was not a quart of any of them, and therefore they were excluded. At the late exhibition, the first and second premiums for the best dishes were awarded to *Hovey's Seedling*. Dr. BAYNE, of Alexandria, D. C., an extensive cultivator, writes in the last number of Hovey's Magazine, that "Hovey's Seedling stands yet unrivaled."

The cultivators of this place, who are capable of judging, and have tested all the leading sorts, side by side, under the same culture and management and on the same soil, agree in pronouncing the *Large Early Scarlet* as the most profitable under all the circumstances for market purposes. It is very hardy, always bears a large crop, and, though not first rate in quality, finds ready sale. *Burr's New Pine* is as large, nearly as productive, and far superior in flavor. The *Rival Hudson* (BURR's,) is hardy and prolific, firm, and excellent for preserving. Mr. WARNER, of this place, pronounces it a most valuable variety. We think it would be of great service to cultivators if horticultural committees would examine strawberries in the beds, and, before awarding premiums, consider all their properties.

For small collections, we cannot err in recommending Burr's New Pine, Boston Pine, Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Rival Hudson, and Bishop's Orange. A few of the Monthly Alpines might be added: for a smaller collection, we would recommend *Burr's New Pine*, *Large Early Scarlet* and *Hovey's Seedling*. The Scarlet should be mixed with the others to impregnate them. It must be remembered, however, that whatever kinds be cultivated, they must have rich, deep and mellow soil. The long continued drouth we have had here has prevented the growth of young plants, and rendered planting up to this time impossible. Recent rains, however, have brought both plants and soil to a proper state, and all through this month beds may be made — later, we would not advise. For directions in detail, we can now only refer to past volumes of the Farmer, or to other works that may be at hand.

LATE CHERRIES.

WE are inclined to pronounce the *Belle Magnifique* the best among late Cherries. We had it this year in perfection from the 1st to the 15th of August. Fruit large, almost round, slightly heart-shaped, dark red, tender, juicy, and rich sub-acid. We have had it bear the second year from bud on *Mahaleb* stock. The tree is of slow growth, like the May Duke, or even more so.

Carnation, ripe last of July, and first of August: a beautiful and excellent Cherry; slightly acid, (less so than Belle Magnifique.) It seems to be the connecting link between the sweet and acid varieties. It is well adapted for dwarfing on the Mahaleb stock.

Tradescant's Black, or *Elkhorn*, is a superb fruit, quite as large as the Black Tartarian, but a month later—ripening about the 1st of August.

Gridley is a very valuable cherry, in our opinion, being an immense bearer, and the fruit is very hard and fine for market. It is called the Apple Cherry at the east. The fruit is rich, having just acid enough to give sprightliness. The tree is a rapid, free grower; ripe after *Downer's Late*, latter part of July.

THE FRUIT AND GARDEN CROPS.—In this region the crop of apples, pears and peaches, is smaller, we think, than we have known it in ten years—owing to the long continuance of cold and wet weather after the fruit had set. Plums are unusually plentiful, as far as we have seen, and apricots have been the same. Garden vegetables and flowers have suffered from a drouth which prevailed through much of June, all of July, and part of August. Trees transplanted last spring have suffered severely. Many that had made six inches and upwards of growth, have died off.

HORTICULTURAL MATTERS IN CANADA.

A short time ago we made a journey across Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence to Lower Canada, and intended to notice some interesting matters that attracted our attention at the various towns we visited by the way. Indeed, we had notes pretty fully written out for the last number, but they were necessarily set aside: now many of them are out of season, and we can only extract a portion. We cannot omit saying that a more delightful mid-summer trip than this cannot be made. The St. Lawrence presents such an exciting and charming variety. At one place, it is broad and placid, like a calm lake —at another, narrow and fearfully rapid. In one place it seems to be carrying you through an old and populous country — houses, gardens and green fields to the very water's edge. In other places the unbroken forest only is seen, with a rude canoe, perhaps, darting over the water, and you are then reminded of forest life. The "Thousand Isles," of which every body has heard, are alone worth a visit. They are not rocky, forbidding looking islands, but spots of delightful, refreshing verdure, like the outskirts of a well kept park.

At Kingston we noted many interesting things. It is unfavorably situated for gardening purposes; generally speaking, the ground is rocky and ungenial, but on the road leading along the lake shore, where most of the Government offices and institutions are located, there are many gentlemen's residences kept in elegant order. Here we saw some as fine thorn hedges as we have any where seen in America. Three miles out in this direction we visited the residence of the present collector of the port, Jas. Hopkirk, Esq., who is well known as quite an enthusiast in gardening matters. The management of his place might serve well as a model for many. Some five or six years ago he purchased this place—20 acres of land, and an old, dilapidated frame dwelling. The ground about the house, and between the house and street, was a bare rock—not a tree had been planted; the whole affair, judging from a drawing made by Mr. H., presented the most dreary and forbidding aspect. Now, that bare rock is a very pretty plantation of forest trees, and a lawn, through which the carriage road leads to the house. The soil which covers the rock was taken from other places, where excavations were necessary, and was done gradually with the ordinary help of the farm. The trees were mostly taken from the woods, of large size, but so carefully that all have grown well, and look like a plantation of some twelve or fifteen years growth. The dwelling has been remodeled. An old verandah is converted into a green-house, now well stocked with plants; several additions have been made to it, and all around are cheap and simple rustic verandahs, the pillars of which are garnished with climbing plants of various sorts. In addition to the verandahs of the house are several little arbors, erected for comfortable promenades in hot weather, as well as for protection to plants that require it. Mr. H. showed us a drawing made by himself, of the place as it now is, and it really was a pretty picture; and all this has been accomplished by the simplest and cheapest means, and this it was that chiefly struck us. With less taste it would have cost a vast sum of money to have worked such beauty and comfort out of a very desert. There are thousands of persons all over the country, who might, at the cost of a few days or weeks work, effect wonderful change in their residences, and such changes as would give themselves great satisfaction and be the means of inculcating a taste for the beautiful in their families.

Montreal.—The land around this city, unlike that in the neighborhood of Kingston, is very fertile and well adapted to gardening: indeed, the island on which Montreal is situated, formed by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, has been usually called the "*Garden of Canada.*" There are some fine gardens about the city, those of private gentlemen, as well as those connected with the religious institutions, seminaries, &c.; but gardening has been greatly retarded by the continued agitation of violent opposing political parties. Hundreds of gentlemen have, from year to year, been deterred from carrying out their desired and contemplated improvements. A Horticultural Society was recently organized, and we believe is tolerably well sustained. At the time of our visit, vegetation was suffering from a severe drouth. Behind the city there is a mountain, some 500 feet high or upwards, and a drive around this mountain is really delightful; no stranger can with propriety dispense with it. The view from its summit is extremely grand and picturesque—a charming panorama. There you look down on the whole city and suburbs, with its many glittering roofs and spires; and see the St. Lawrence for miles above and below the city. You see many villages on the other side of the river; and, away, far in the distance, the mountains of Vermont and the northern part of this State. Around the base of this mountain, the chief improvements in the way of gardening seem to be going on. Several gentlemen of taste have erected themselves dwellings here, and many others are now building, so that in a few years the fine situations that are now lying unoccupied will be covered with suburban dwellings and rich gardens. Nature seems to have intended the place for such purposes.

An acquaintance of ours, Robert McKay, Esq., who has just completed an elegant and commodious residence here, and has his grounds already in fine order, informed us that the top of his terrace in front of his house was 30 feet higher than the towers of the Cathedral, which are 220 feet high. Mr. McKay is a sort of pioneer in this mountain settlement. His friends wondered what he meant when he first talked of building here; but now they know what he meant. They have seen how much of beauty and of comfort he has assembled around him — what a charming prospect and what pure air he enjoys — and they are fast following him. The style and finish of Mr. McKay's house, outside and in — his grounds, gardener's cottage and all, are in excellent taste, and if we had space now to spare, we should speak of them in detail, for the benefit of those who may purpose building or improving.

J. E. Guilbault, Esq., who has for many years carried on the Gardening and Nursery business in the city, has removed to his farm at *Cote de Neige*, over the mountain. He has a fine collection of poultry there, and intends to cultivate trees and plants as heretofore.

The principal seed business is carried on by Mr. Geo. Sheppard, who has a fine establishment in Notre Dame street, and enjoys largely, as he deserves, the confidence of the public.

Attend to your strawberry beds, this month.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

THE annexed communication, which we extract from the August number of the Horticulturist, touches upon one or two points on the Management of Fruit Trees, that we conceive to be of great importance to the cultivators of this country generally, but particularly to the South and South-west. It is well known to those who read the horticultural publications of the day, that in all the Western and South-western States, great difficulty is experienced in the cultivation of the *Cherry*, on account of the bursting of the bark on the trunk and large branches of the tree. Prof. TURNER, of the Illinois College, has written for the Horticulturist and other papers, some very able and interesting articles on the subject, that we have intended to review if we could find leisure. His theory is, that the corticle of the bark is so strong as to prevent the tree from expanding in the natural way, and the consequence is, that the sap vessels become gorged with the return sap, and finally burst through the corticle, by mere mechanical pressure. He proposes as a remedy for cherry trees thus suffering, to peel off the corticle, or tough outside bark, entirely; and as preventives, "a poor soil, low culture, and above all, to allow *all the limbs* to grow as nature indicates, from the ground up, so as thereby to increase as much as possible the ratio of the surface for the descending sap." This is Prof. TURNER's theory. We cannot adopt it without great modification.

The idea of trees being hide-bound is old enough, to be sure, and scoring and skinning them, too, has been practiced time out of mind—but we do not believe in either the cause or the cure. Nor can we advise with Prof. TURNER, "poor soil and low culture;" but we unite with him heartily in recommending that form or mode of culture that allows the trees to branch low—and this we recommended long before Prof. TURNER's articles appeared. By referring to the volume of this paper for 1847, page 196, in some notes of a tour we were then making in the Western States, it will be seen that we noticed this malady of the cherry tree, and wrote as follows:

"We suggest as a remedy, *that the trees be not pruned up as they usually are, but be allowed to branch out near the ground.* The trunk will be thus protected, which seems to be all that is wanted. In Cincinnatti, we are informed, they have almost abandoned the culture of the cherry, they are so much discouraged. We think that the trees grown as dwarfs or pyramids will suffer less, if they suffer at all. At any rate, the experiment may be tried. We consider it a great error to expose the trunks of cherry trees to the height of five, six and eight feet, in that climate."

Since we wrote the above we have seen many instances of success in this mode of culture. In our own climate indeed it is quite preferable, where circumstances will admit—and we predict that in less than ten years people will not so generally look for trees with naked trunks as far up as one can see. The same principle holds good in regard to all trees, but particularly the more tender ones. It is not only the heat of summer, but the sun of winter, and the sudden freezing and thawing, that deranges the sap vessels in the trunk and large branches.

We think that the choice of a suitable stock will be of great importance, too, in this matter. Where cherry trees are desired of branchy habit and less vigorous or rank in growth, the *St. Lucie* or *Cerasus Mahaleb* should be used instead of the Mazzard, which is a rank free grower. But we shall say more on this point at another time:

HOW TO MANAGE FRUIT TREES.—I have gained two pieces of information from your journal, which I consider invaluable; and as I fear some of your readers may not have been so much struck with their importance as myself, I shall venture a few words to call attention.

I allude to the absolute neceesity, in this climate, of shading the trunks of fruit trees; and the no less important fact, that the mulching the soil greatly promotes the health, vigor, and longevity of a tree.

My eyes were first opened to the great value of *protecting the trunks* of trees, by allowing the trees to form *low heads*, as close to the ground as possible, by reading the masterly article on "Vitality and Longevity of Trees," by Professor TURNER, at page 130 of the last volume of your journal. That able correspondent proves, conclusively, to my mind, (and I have by many observations since very fully verified his theory,) that just in proportion to the heat of the climate the trunk of a tree needs shelter; that in a state of nature, all trees which grow alone, and not in woods, where they are sheltered by others, put out branches near the surface, so as to hide and shelter the trunk; and finally, that all fruit trees would do the same if left to themselves, and not continually mutilated and robbed of their fairest proportions by the saw and knife of the "trimmer."

What, indeed, can be more rational? A few days since, we had four successive days when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood above 90 degrees all day long in the shade. I took the trouble to hang the glass at midday against the trunk of a peach tree in the full sunshine, when, to my surprise, it rose to 130 degrees. Now, it is next to impossible that the sap-vessels should not become almost baked; and it is not a matter of the slightest surprise to me, that we find the trunk and principal branches oozing out *gum*, and the tree looking feeble and sickly.

Nature has fitted the upper surface of *leaves* to bear the most powerful sunshine; and the constant perspiration through this upper surface of the foliage keeps them comparatively cool. But it is not so with the bark; and if the stem of a delicate tree is exposed to those intense rays of the sun, feebleness or disease must inevitably follow.

I have had a striking proof of this truth before my eyes the past month. Bordering my garden walk are two rows of fruit trees,—each row containing six apricots and twelve peaches. They were both planted five years ago. One of these rows had been headed back, so as to keep the trees quite bushy and low,—the lower branches starting out within a few inches of the ground. (This was done to test more completely the shortening-in pruning, and before I knew the value of shading the roots.)

The other row has been grown in the usual way, as standards; that is, the trees have been trimmed nearly as high as one's head, so as to leave the trunk and lower branches fully exposed to the sun for a good part of the day.

The difference between those two rows of trees is a very remarkable one, even to the general observer. The low headed trees, in the first place, are unusually full of foliage; the leaves themselves are large, and the shoots luxuriant; and the trees have that dark green look, which is the unmistakable sign of good health. The crop of fruit is healthy, hangs on well, and promises to be large and excellent.

The high-headed trees, whose trunks are exposed, are some of them in excellent health; but none of

them compare in richness of foliage with the low-headed ones; and about two-thirds of them have a stunted and feeble appearance. Two of the peaches and three of the apricots have died with "gum;" and they all show a meagre growth, when contrasted with those in the other row. Besides, I find, since the two "spells" of very hot weather that have occurred this summer, these bare stemmed trees are gradually shedding a considerable portion of their fruit.

To satisfy myself more completely of the positively injurious effect of the sun on the trunks of trees, and on the roots where the soil is not shaded by the spreading branches, I covered the ground beneath one of these bare stemmed trees with litter four inches thick, and bound a few handfuls of straw around the trunk, to guard it from the sun.

I find this tree more healthy than any other in the row, making luxuriant shoots, and holding its fruit well, and not appearing in the least affected by hot or dry midsummer.

I am, therefore, a warm advocate of the practice of giving all small fruit trees *low heads*, so as completely to shade both the trunks and roots. And I offer you the foregoing facts for the consideration of your readers; [which we are certain they will profit by.—ED.] A PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER.

CONSTRUCTION OF ICE-HOUSES.

EDS. GEN. FARMER:—Can you publish in your next number, a description of the most approved method of constructing an Ice House? Your subscribers here would be pleased to obtain some information upon that subject. H. H., P. M.—*Town Hill, Luzerne Co., Pa., July*, 1849.

OUR correspondent will find the information desired in vol. VIII, page 26, of this journal. But as our list of subscribers has more than doubled since the article was published, perhaps we cannot do better than to give the substance of it again.

ICE is a cheap luxury in this country, and the *Ice House* very justly begins to be reckoned one of the necessary buildings on every complete farming establishment. Indeed it is indispensable to the proper preservation of the products of the Dairy and the Garden, as well as of meats, pastry, &c. It would be a gain to many a family, in one year, of what one that would answer every purpose would cost. We recommend the matter, at once, to the attention of our readers.

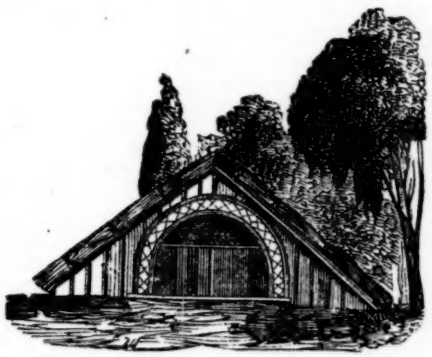
The following excellent suggestions on Ice Houses are extracted from the Horticulturist:—

To build an ice house in *sandy or gravelly* soils, is one of the easiest things in the world. The drainage there is perfect, the dry porous soil is of itself a sufficiently good non-conductor. All that it is necessary to do, is to dig a pit, twelve feet square, and as many deep, line it with logs or joists faced with boards, cover it with a simple roof on a level with the ground, and fill it with ice. Such ice houses built with a trifling cost, and entirely answering the purpose of affording ample supply for a large family, are common in various parts of the country.

But it often happens that one's residence is upon a strong loamy or clayey soil, based upon clay or slate, or, at least, rocky in its substratum. Such a soil is retentive of moisture, and even though it be well drained, the common ice house just described will not preserve ice half through the summer in a locality of that kind. The clayey or rocky soil is always damp—it is always an excellent conductor, and the ice melts in it in spite of the usual precautions.

Something more than the common ice house is therefore needed in all such soils. "How shall it be built?" is the question which has frequently been put to us lately.

To enable us to answer this question in the most satisfactory manner, we addressed ourself to Mr. N. J. WYETH, of Cambridge, Mass., whose practical information on this subject is probably fuller and more complete than that of any other person in the country, he for many years, having had the construction and management of the enormous commercial ice houses near Boston—the largest and most perfect known.



THE COMMON ICE HOUSE BELOW GROUND.

We desired Mr. WYETH's hints for building an ice house for family use, both above ground and below ground.

In the beginning, we should remark that the great ice houses of our ice companies are usually built above ground; and Mr. WYETH in his letter to us remarks, "*we now never build or use an ice house under ground;* it never preserves ice as well as those built above ground, and costs much more. I, however, send you directions for the construction of both kinds, with slight sketches in explanation." The following are Mr. WYETH's directions for building:

"1st. An ICE HOUSE *above ground.* An ice house above ground should be built upon the plan of having a double partition, with the hollow space between filled with some non-conducting substance.

"In the first place, the frame of the sides should be formed of two ranges of upright joists, 6 by 4 inches: the lower ends of the joists should be put into the ground without any sill, which is apt to let air pass through. These two ranges of joists should be about two feet and one-half apart at the bottom, and two feet at the top. At the top these joists should be morticed into the cross-beams, which are to support the upper floor. The joists in the two ranges should be placed each opposite another. They should then be lined or faced on one side with rough boarding, which need not be very tight. This boarding should be nailed to those edges of the joists nearest each other, so that one range of joists shall be outside the building, and the other inside the ice room or vault.

"The space between these boardings or partitions should be filled with wet tan, or sawdust, whichever is cheapest or most easily obtained. The reason for using *wet* material for filling this space is, that during winter it freezes, and until it is again thawed, little or no ice will melt at the sides of the vault.

"The bottom of the ice vault should be filled about a foot deep with small blocks of wood; these are levelled and covered with wood shavings, over which a strong plank floor should be laid to receive the ice.

"Upon the beams above the vault, a pretty tight floor should also be laid, and this floor should be covered several inches deep with dry tan or sawdust. The roof of the ice house should have considerable pitch, and the space between the upper floor and the roof should be ventilated by a lattice window at each gable end, or something equivalent, to pass out the warm air which will accumulate beneath the roof. A door must be provided in the side of the vault to fill and discharge it; but it should always be closed up higher than the ice, and when not in use should be kept closed altogether.

"2d. An ICE HOUSE *below ground.* This is only thoroughly made by building up the sides of the pit with a good brick or stone wall, laid in mortar. Inside of this wall set joists, and build a light wooden partition against which to place the ice. A good floor should be laid over the vault as just described, and this should also be covered with dry

tan or sawdust. In this floor the door must be cut to give access to the ice.

"As regards the bottom of the vault, the floor, the lattice windows in the gables for ventilation, etc., the same remarks will apply that have just been given for the ice house above ground, with the addition that in one of the gables, in this case, must be the door for filling the house with ice.

"If the ground where ice houses of either kind are built, is not porous enough to let the melted ice drain away, then there should be a waste pipe to carry it off, which should be slightly bent, so as always to retain enough water in it to prevent the passage of air upwards into the ice house."

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

We had prepared short notices of the Exhibitions of several Societies for last month's paper, but it was found necessary to leave them over to give place to other items, supposed to be of more general interest.

The June Exhibition of the Genesee Valley Society was in a great measure satisfactory to those present. The collections of Strawberries were fine. M. G. Warner had 13 varieties; Charles Paulk, of Honeoye Falls, 7 varieties; Bissell, Hooker & Sloane, 10 varieties; besides many other contributors. *Hovey's Seedling* took the prize for the *best quart*—this, however, is no test of the value of a variety for general cultivation. Fine specimens of Northern Spy Apple were shown by J. H. Watts.

In the Flower Department there was a fine show of Roses, Verbenas, &c. Those that struck us as most worthy of mention was a collection of 30 varieties of Verbenas, and 30 of Roses, arranged in 7 baskets and 3 vases by Miss Whitney. A fine collection of Roses, Phloxes, &c., by Samuel Shadbolt, Esq., of Scottsville. A superb new Herbaceous Pæony, pure white and fragrant, said to surpass Whittlejii, named *Major Williams*, raised and shown by John Donnelan, of Greece. Mr. D. has raised several other fine seedling Pæonies, but the Major is the best. Very fine collections of Herbaceous Plants and Roses were shown by J. J. Thomas, of Macedon, Ellwanger & Barry, and J. W. Bissell, of Rochester. The next exhibition will be held in September.

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER SOCIETY.

The June Exhibition of this Society, judging from reports of the committees, was very fine. *Strawberries* and *Roses* were the prominent articles, though there were a great many other interesting productions.

Some 18 or 20 varieties of Strawberries were shown by the various contributors, including Boston Pine, Hovey's Seedling, Ross' Phœnix, 4 or 5 of Burr's varieties, and many others; and the premiums were awarded as follows:

For the best and finest flavored variety, to B. B. Kirtland, for Burr's New Pine—a delicious, hardy and productive variety, but comparative moderate size, $2 00

For the second best, with same requirements, to Luther Tucker, for Royal Scarlet—a large and delicious as well as beautiful variety, and but little inferior to the above, - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

The following are the premium Roses. Our friend Wilson maintains his pre-eminence in this department:

For the best 12 varieties, viz.: Princess Lamballe, Beauty Etheriel, Violateum, Madam Audot, Kean, Lady Stuart, Bourbon Moss, D'Agesson, Schon Brun, Blanche Superb, London Pride and Violateum, to James Wilson, - - - - - - - - $2 00

For the best 6 varieties, viz.: Persian Yellow, Lansanseur, Leda, George the 4th, Tri-Color, D'Orleans, and Princess Clementine, to Jas. Wilson, - - - 1 00

Dr. Wendell exhibited Hoo-Sung, a newly imported Chinese vegetable, and some fine specimens of large Early Asiatic Cauliflowers, the seed of which was forwarded to Dr. Wendell from the London Horticultural Society. It was sown 15th of March, and the plants set out in May.

The same Society, (Albany and Rensselaer,) held an exhibition on the 25th of July. The collections of Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries appear to be unusually fine.

The following are the varieties to which the premiums were awarded:

Cherries.—For the best three varieties to Dr. Herman Wendell, for Elkhorn, Yellow Spanish or Graffion and Wendell's Mottled Bigarreau, - - - - - $2 00

For the best variety to Dr. Herman Wendell, for Wendell's Mottled Bigarreau, - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

Gooseberries.—For the best and finest flavored variety, to Henry Vail, for Compton's Sheba Queen. 2 00

For the second best variety to Henry Vail, for Lady of the Manor, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

Currants.—For the best and finest flavored variety to James Wilson, for Knight's Sweet Red, - - - 2 00

For the second best variety to Henry Vail, for White Dutch, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

Raspberries.—For the best and finest flavored variety to Henry Vail, for Fastolff, - - - - - - - - 2 00

For the second best variety to Henry Vail, for Franconia, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

And special premiums of one dollar each, to Ely Young, for Peach Apricots, to B. B. Kirtland, for Citron des Carmes Pears, and to Ezra P. Prentice, for Yellow Harvest Apples.

There were also very good collections of Verbenas, Perpetual Roses, Carnations, Dahlias, &c.

The Fruit Committee remark that "Henry Vail, Esq., of Ida Farm, Troy, exhibited 17 varieties of Gooseberries, of very large size and entirely free from mildew. This is attributable to thick layers of salt meadow hay under the bushes."

Fruits Recommended by Com. of N. Y. State Ag. Society.—We are indebted to B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, for a copy of the Transactions for 1848—a splendid, large volume, of nearly 1,000 pages. We have had time to examine only the part relating to fruits.

"Dr. Wendell, from the committee on fruits, reported that the committee beg leave to suggest to the Society, to be added to the lists of varieties heretofore recommended by them for general cultivation, and which were described in the Transactions of the Society for 1846 and 1847, the following, viz:

Apples—American Summer Permain, Eary Rose, Pomme Royale, Norton's Melon, Mother, Autumn Strawberry, and Wagener.

Pears—Tyson, Rostiezer, and Golden Beurre of Bilboa.

Plums—Red Gage and Purple Favorite.

Peaches—White Imperial and Cooledge's Favorites.

Apricots—Moorpark and Breda.

Nectarines—Downton and Boston."

Outlines and minute descriptions of the apples, pears and plums are given, and descriptions of the others:

"The Wagener Apple, from Caharlys Lee, of Yates county, to which the second premium of the Society, for seedlings, was awarded at the annual meeting in 1848, was again presented for competition, in accordance with a suggestion of the committee for that year, they being then unable to decide on its merits as a long keeper, owing to the fact of its having been bruised on the passage to this city, in consequence of being badly packed; and therefore, not wishing to award it at that time more than the second premium. The fruit is this year presented under more favorable circumstances, and from its beautiful appearance, good size, tenderness of flesh, and delicacy of flavor, as well as from information before the committee, which fully establishes its character as a long keeper, they have concluded to recommend that it be placed in the *first class* of apples, and that an additional sum of $5, and also a diploma, be awarded Mr. Lee for it."

Several other seedling apples were presented, but all ranked below the Society's standard. A seedling winter pear was offered for examination by Chas. Paulk, of Mendon, but was pronounced *far* below the standard rule.

Editor's Table.

CORRESPONDENTS and others interested are reminded that articles, notices and advertisements, should be mailed on or before the 15th of the preceding month, in order to secure insertion in any specified number of the Farmer. A number of valuable communications, &c., were received too late for publication this month.

IN consequence of unavoidable delays, caused by sickness and breaking of the steam press upon which the Farmer is printed, the August number was not mailed to a portion of our subscribers until after the tenth, though we *commenced* printing and mailing before the first of the month. Our present number is issued earlier than usual, however, and we shall endeavor to be equally prompt in future.

TRANSACTIONS.—We are indebted to the Secretary, Col. B. P. JOHNSON, for a copy of the Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society for 1848. The volume is larger than any preceding one, numbering nearly one thousand octavo pages. In addition to the doings of the Society, and reports of county societies, it contains valuable essays from several practical and scientific gentlemen who have devoted much attention to improvements in Agriculture and Horticulture. It is also embellished with numerous engravings, illustrative of practical subjects—not mere fancy sketches. The work is worthy of the institution from which it emanates, and highly creditable to Col. JOHNSON, under whose supervision it has been published—for we rarely find so large a volume equally unexceptionable in matter and arrangement. We shall extract liberally from the work, for publication in this and future numbers of the Farmer.

—OUR thanks are due to J. W. PROCTOR, Esq., for a copy of the Transactions of the Essex Co. (Mass.) Ag. Society for 1848—a handsome octavo volume of 130 pages.

STATE FAIR.—President TAYLOR has left Washington on his tour through Pennsylvania and the New England States, and will arrive at Syracuse on *Monday, the 10th of September*, and attend the Fair. The Hon. HENRY CLAY is also expected. Gov. FISH, and the Governors of several of the other States, will be present. Every thing indicates that this will be the largest exhibition ever held by the State Society—and no doubt thousands of our citizens will avail themselves of the occasion to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

THE CANADA PROVINCIAL AG. FAIR is to be held in Kingston on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September. Great preparations are being made for the exhibition. Over $6,000 are to be distributed in premiums. Articles from the United States intended for competition, will be admitted *duty free*. We hope to see a good attendance of American farmers and manufacturers, with their products, implements, &c.—particularly from the more northern counties of New York, bordering on the Lake and the St. Lawrence.

SAMPLES OF MERINO WOOL.—We have received from Mr. JOHN D. PATTERSON, of Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y., fine samples of wool from fleeces of a yearling buck and ewe of Mr. TAINTOR'S importation. The fleece of the buck weighed 14 lbs. 8 oz.—that of the ewe, who bred a lamb, 10 lbs. 10 oz. "Their wool was well rubbed with soap, then thoroughly washed in a clear stream of water, and sheared as soon as they were dry." These lambs were noticed in our volume for 1848, page 228—and we are glad to record the above facts. Mr. P. has one of the best flocks in the State.

—WE have also received handsome samples of Merino wool from Mr. REED BURRITT, of Burdett, Tompkins county—referred to in an article by Mr. B., on page 210, of this number.

MR. H. E. HOOKER, of the firm of BISSELL & HOOKER, of the Rochester Commercial Nursery, sails on the 1st of September for Europe. He intends visiting some of the principal establishments in France and England, during the months of October and November, and will probably return in December. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

PORTRAIT OF BUENA VISTA.—We have received a line from Mr. S. P. CHAPMAN, stating that the portrait of his Short-horn bull "Buena Vista," given in our August number, does not do the animal justice. "Buena Vista" will be exhibited at the State Fair in Syracuse, and (we infer from Mr. C.'s letter,) offered for sale.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS FOR 1849.—Annual Fairs of State and County Agricultural Societies are to be held this fall as follows. The list includes all the Societies, in this and other States, from which we have yet received definite information—

New York State,		at Syracuse,	Sept. 11, 12 and 13.
Cortland County,		Homer,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Chemung	"	Horse Heads,	Oct. 17 and 18.
Delaware	"	Delhi,	Oct. 3.
Essex	"	Keeseville,	Sept. 18 and 19.
Genesee	"	Batavia,	Oct. 4 and 5.
Herkimer	"	Herkimer,	Sept. 6 and 7.
Jefferson	"	Watertown,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Livingston	"	Geneseo,	Sept. 4 and 5.
Monroe	"	Rochester,	Sept 26 and 27.
Orleans	"	Albion,	Sept. 27 and 28.
Onondaga	"	Syracuse,	Oct. 3, 4 and 5.
Oneida	"	Hampton,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Rensselaer	"	Troy,	Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
Saratoga	"	Mechanicsville	Sept. 11 and 12.
Seneca	"	Ovid,	Oct. 4 and 5.
Suffolk	"	Greenport,	Oct. 2.
Wayne	"	Palmyra,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Wyoming	"	Warsaw,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Washington	"	Whitehall,	Sept. 19 and 20.
Yates	"	Penn Yan,	Oct. 5 and 6.
Michigan State,		Detroit,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Maryland State,		Baltimore,	Oct. 10, 11 and 12.
Provincial, (Canada,)		Kingston,	Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Worcester Co. (Mass.)		Worcester,	Sept. 20.
Essex County	"	Salem,	Sept. 27.
Middlesex	"	Concord,	Oct. 3.
New Haven, (Conn.)		New Haven,	Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
Medida county, (Ohio,)		Medina,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Ashtabula	" "	Jefferson,	Sept. 13.
Geauga	" "	Burton,	Sept. 19 and 20.
Portage	" "	Ravenna,	Sept. 26 and 27.
Mahoning	" "	Canfield,	Oct. 2 and 3.
Clinton	" "	Wilmington,	Oct. 17, 18 and 19.
Trumbull	" "	Warren,	Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
Ross	" "	Chillicothe,	Oct. 5 and 6.
Licking	" "	Newark,	Oct. 3 and 4.
Delaware	" "	Delaware,	Oct. 2 and 3.
Clermont	" "	Batavia,	Sept. 25.

ALEXANDER WALSH.—We regret to announce the decease of this distinguished and ardent friend of improvement.—He died at his residence in Lansingburgh, N. Y., on the 3d of August. Mr. WALSH was one of the earliest and most active friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this State. He will be remembered by many of our readers as a valuable contributor, some years ago, to the agricultural journals, and as one of the first members and promoters of the N. Y. State Ag. Society.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.—An eminent member of Congress from the West, writing to a friend in Massachusetts, says: "A vigorous effort will be made at the next session of Congress to disband our army, and to lay up most of our ships, and discharge most of our seamen. I am advising our people to petition for these objects. If it should meet the views of our New England friends, would it not be well to send on petitions to Congress?"

YES, disband or at least diminish the army and navy, that the millions annually squandered to sustain them may be saved or appropriated to more useful objects. Let the Farmers of America petition for retrenchment in the above named departments, and demand, as a right, appropriations for the promotion of Agriculture and its kindred arts and sciences.

CROPS, &c., IN ALABAMA.—A friend writes us from Talladega county, Ala., under date of Aug. 7, as follows:—"We have had rain almost daily for the last two months. Should it continue so much longer, there will not be over half a crop of cotton made; as it is now, it must fall short one-third. All the low lands have been inundated. The corn crop will fall short one-third, owing to the the great loss on the low lands."

CORRECTION.—In my communication on the subject of Wool and Wool Growing, I stated, or should have done so, that my 54 old sheep clipped 4 lbs. 9 oz. of wool each—instead of 4 lbs. 3 oz., as printed in the July number of Gen. Farmer, page 187. Either the printer or myself has made a mistake. Please correct in your next number, and much oblige one of your readers. SAMUEL EMBREE.—*Yates County, N. Y.*

Ladies' Department.

Domestic Accomplishments.—In the domestic relationship there ought to be no selfishness. Whatever elegant acquirements we may chance to have made, instead of being reserved for rare occasions, should be suffered to shed their softening influence on every-day experience. The prints should not be carefully kept out of sight of the children of the family, and turned over only for the benefit of the stranger; the picture should not be curtained except when there is company; or the piano be dumb because there is "no one but ourselves" to listen. There may be less triumph, but there is surely equal if not greater happiness in singing by the fireside than in warbling in the saloon; and though the thanks of the father or brother be homely in expression, there is more sweetness in them than in all the studied common place of society. A sadder sight can scarcely be conceived than that of the spirit of dulness taking possession of the family circle. We see it in the husband, who, hour by hour, gazes moodily by the fire; in the wife, who occupies herself with her mechanical employment, without seeking to break the enchanted silence. Neither entertains the intention of injuring the other, and yet they are mutually defrauded of the happiness they ought to enjoy.

How to make Imitation Wax Candles.—Throw a quantity of quicklime into melted mutton suet; and when the lime has settled in the bottom, so as to leave the suet pure and clear, dip off the suet very carefully. To every pint of this suet add the same quantity of real wax, and you will have a pretty white and firm candle. The candle may be improved by adding a double quantity of wax. The wick of these candles should be harder twist and not so large as those used for common beef tallow candles.

Tomato Catsup.—First bake your tomatoes, then squeeze them through a sieve. Add to six quarts of juice an equal quantity of wine vinegar; boil slow until it begins to thicken; then add cloves, allspice and pepper, half an ounce each, cinnamon, one-fourth of an ounce, and two nutmegs, all finely powdered. As it thickens, add four spoonfuls of salt, and when done, pour out in an earthern dish to cool. Bottle, cork, and seal, and it will keep years in a warm climate.

Boiling.—Dr. Webster, in his Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy, directs that meats for boiling should be put into cold water, and heated together with the water. Liebig gives a different mode, viz: that they should be put into boiling water, in the manner as directed for vegetables. The reason given is, that if put into cold water, the juices of the meat, on which the flavor depends, will be gradually solved, and go to enrich the soup instead of being retained in the meat. All authorities recommend the use of hard instead of soft water for meat, unless soup is to be made.

The neatest way to separate beeswax from a comb is to tie it up in a linen or woolon cloth or bag with a pebble or two to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water, which hang over the fire; as the water heats, the wax melts and rises to the surface, while the impurities remain in the bag.

Boys' Department.

A Text for Young Men.—A better subject for young men to discourse about, and to medidate upon, was never written than the following by Swift: "No man ever made an ill figure who understood his own talents, nor a good one who mistook them."

Young men do not fail in the pursuits of life because they lack ability to succeed, half as often as from a misdirection of talents. A right use of a moderate capacity will accomplish much more than a wrong application of the most brilliant qualifications. Study therefore yourselves. Aim to find out the actual talents you possess, and then endeavor to make the best possible use of them, and you can hardly come short of making a good figure in the world, and what is more, being one among those who lived not in vain.

Importance of Study in Youth.—If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such a reader remember, that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career, I have felt pinched and hemmed in by my own ignorance; and I would this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by so doing I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Aiming at Perfection.—There is no manner of inconvenience in having a pattern propounded to us of so great perfection as to be above our reach to attain to; and there may be great advantages in it. The way to excel in any kind is to propose the brightest and most perfect examples to our imitation. No man can write after too good and perfect a copy; and though he can never reach the perfection of it, yet he is likely to learn more than by one less perfect. He that aims at the heavens, which yet he is sure to come short of, is like to shoot higher than he that aims at a mark within his reach.

Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the state. As the beams to the house, as the bones to the microcosm of man, so is order to all things.—*Southey.*

Rochester Commercial Nursery,

No. 3 EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. YORK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their stock of FRUIT TREES for sale this Autumn is very large, and comprises all the varieties that are really desirable. They leave to others the task of cultivating and selling worthless varieties, vnd intend to propagate none but such as have been well tested and approved.

To those who wish to buy to sell again, we can offer great inducements.

☞ Priced Catalogues furnished to post-paid applicants.

Sept. 1, 1849. [9-4m] BISSELL & HOOKER.

ORDERS FOR EUROPE.

Mr. H. E. Hooker, of the firm of Bissell & Hooker, sailed for Europe Sept. 1, and will spend the winter in France and England selecting trees and stocks. Orders forwarded to B. & H., at Rochester, before Oct. 1, will be sent to Mr. H. Sept. 1 [9-1t]

Cherry and Pear Stocks for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery at Big Stream Point, Yates county, N. Y., 100,000 CHERRY SEEDLINGS of good growth and assorted, at $5.00 per M. Also 10,000 *Pear Stocks*, from 8 to 17 inches in height; they are in perfect health, free from leaf blight, and will be sold at $10 00 per M. All orders directed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to.

[1t*] ISAAC HILDRETH.

Albany Agricultural Warehouse,

No. 369 & 371 South Broadway.

THE Subscriber having during the past season suffered in common with many of his fellow citizens—his warehouse being consumed, &c.—has procured the spacious new store erected for his business, No. 369 and 371 South Broadway, where he has an extensive assortment of all the best and leading AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES in use. From his long and successful experience in the manufacture and sale of articles in his line, he flatters himself that he can suit the wants of the farming public to the best of its kind, and on as favorable terms as any other manufacturer in the States.

Among his assortment are his celebrated Horse Powers, Threshing Machines and Separarors.

Smith's Patent Cornshellers for horse power.

Clinton Hand Shellers, single and double hopper; Grant's Patent Premium Fanning Mills, for power and hand. &c, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

[9-tf] H. L. EMERY.

Seeds and Implements.

GENESEE SEED STORE AND AG. WAREHOUSE—Irving Hall, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Buffalo-st.—Having purchased the Agricultural and Seed department of Messrs. Nott, Elliott & Fitch, we intend going more extensively into all the branches of our business. We shall keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Imported and American Field and Garden Seeds, and a large assortment of the most approved Implements and Machines used by the Gardener and Farmer. We manufacture Pennock's Wheat Drill, (the most perfect and substantial Drill in use.) the celebrated Massachusetts Eagle C Plow, Drags, Cultivators, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and construction, and keep a full supply of all the Boston and Worcester Plows, Sub-soil, Delano's, Burrall's Shell Wheel, Anthony's Patent Index, &c., &c.

In addition to our stock of implements, &c., we think we can say with perfect confidence, we have one of the largest, most carefully grown and best selected stock of FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in the country, including several kinds imported from Europe. Farmers, Gardeners and Dealers would consult their interest, and perhaps insure good crops, by calling at our establishment. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, May 1, 1849.

Palmer's Wheat Drill.

THE subscribers have made an arrangement with Mr. Palmer to manufacture for the coming season five hundred of his new Wheat Drill, to be be sold in Western New-York. They are now receiving orders for them, and relying upon heavy sales, have determined to sell them at a SMALL PROFIT—at least twenty-five dollars less than any other drill capable of performing as much. The Drills are constructed under the immediate direction of the inventor, and *Warranted*

An agricultural implement as important as this should be afforded at a rate that places it within the reach of every farmer. To accomplish this Mr. Palmer has spared no pains to become acquainted with all the Drills in use by consulting both English and American Agricultural works, and by procuring copies of inventor's claims, issued or pending in the Patent Office. He has used different kinds of drills for the past years, and has learned by practice the wants of the farmer. After repeated efforts and expensive experiments he has produced a simple, substantial Drill, which by way of eminence he calls a "WHEAT DRILL." It is vastly superior to the costly and complicated machines heretofore in use. This is the third Drill he has invented, and he has now brought it to that state of perfection beyond which it cannot be carried. It is the Ne Plus Ultra of Drills, combining all the advantages of every other, and free from their imperfections.

We challenge the world to produce a Drill equal to this in durability, operation or price!! ☞ All orders should be sent in or delivered to one of our agents as early as July to secure attention

J. A. HOLMES & CO.

Brockport, March 15, 1849

An Elegant Country Residence and Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING one hundred and seventy-five acres of first rate land, situated on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, two miles south of Cayuga bridge, in the town of Seneca Falls, Seneca county. There is a large brick mansion with a two story kitchen adjoining, with wash and wood house attached; out-buildings, barn, shed and carriage house; a lawn and garden in front, enclosed with a handsome fence; apple and peach orchards, with a number of cherry, plum and pear trees. The stock, crops in ground, and farming utensils, &c., will be sold with the farm. Possession given immediately. For further information, price and terms of payment, application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter addressed to him. Oakwood Farm, near Cayuga Bridge; or to D. D. T. MOORE, at the office of the Genesee Farmer, Rochester

[5tf] JOHN OGDEN DAY.

Agricultural Books.—A large assortment of Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., for sale at this Office.

BACK numbers (and volumes) of the Farmer promptly supplied to all new subscribers.

Choice Strawberry Plants for Sale at the Mt. Hope Garden and Nurseries.

AUGUST and September being the best time for forming Strawberry Plantations, we offer for sale on reasonable terms, the finest varieties now cultivated. At the head of the list we place BURR NEW PINE, which, (size, flavor and productiveness being taken into consideration,) is perhaps the best Strawberry yet produced. Also,

Myatts' British Queen,
Bishop's Orange,
Boston Pine,
Burr's Rival Hudson.
Burr's Columbus,
Black Prince,
Hovey's Seedling,
Large Early Scarlet,
Princess Alice Maud.
Swainstone's Seedling,
Deptford Pine,
Ross's Phœnix,

And a variety of others, such as Alpine Red Bush, Alpine White Bush, Alpine Red Monthly, White do., Wood Red and White, and a variety of others, to which we invite the attention of all who intend to plant the Strawberry. A good article costs but little more in the first place than a poor one, and re-pays tenfold.

Rochester, July 1, 1849. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

Pistilate—	*Staminate*—
Burr's New Pine,	Boston Pine.
Rival Hudson,	Ross' Phœnix,
Columbus,	Burr's Old pine,
Black Prince,	Swainstone Seedling,
Crimson Cone,	Large Early Scarlet.
Hovey's Seedling,	
Bishop's Orange.	

Having grown the above varieties of Strawberries for two or three seasons past, and used much care, to keep them pure and unmixed, all orders will be attended to, and genuine plants forwarded—

Burr's New Pine, is *the best Strawberry ever grown*, and the earliest of all large berries.—The Rival Hudson, for its prolificness, hardness of berry, and rich subacid flavor, is the best market berry I have grown.

Pistilate plants are the best bearers; but they all require Staminate plants near them for fertilizers

Prices of Plants.—Burr's New Pine, 50 cts. per dozen, or $3 per hundred. Hovey's Seedling, Burr's Old Pine, and Large Early Scarlet, each 25 cts. per doxen, or $1 per hundred. All the other varieties, 50 cts. per dozen, or $2 per hundred.

Rochester, August 1, 1849. [8-2t.] M. G. WARNER.

Sale of Hereford Cattle.

THE MESSRS. BINGHAM, Brothers, of Vermont, will offer for sale from ten to twenty head of HEREFORDS, 3 years old and under—bulls and heifers. We purchased our herds of Corning & Sothom—have given them a fair trial—have made up our minds that, all things taken into consideration, they are the best race of improved cattle extant, and are determined to push ahead in the improvement of them. We shall sell at Public Auction, at the State Fair at Syracuse, and shall offer some noble samples of the race.

Pure Merino Sheep.

ALSO, at private sale, same time and place, a large lot of pure bred MERINO SHEEP, from imported sires. Breeders of sheep will do well to look over our flocks before purchasing elsewhere. We shall offer no mongrels or grades, but our best blooded sheep, at fair prices. [8—2t.

Peruvian Guano.

JUST arrived, fresh from the Chinche Islands, 730 tons first quality Peruvian Guano. Six years' experience in the use of Guano, by our farmers and gardeners in the states bordering on the Atlantic coast, has proved it far superior to any other, and the cheapest manure they can purchase. It is particularly valuable for wheat, grass, and all field crops; also fruits and garden vegetables. Inquire at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, of

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,

[8—22.] 189 & 191, Water St., New York.

A Small Farm Wanted.

A Letter addressed to C. S., Newport, N. Y., describing the premises, and mentioning the terms, will receive attention.

August, 1849. [8—3t*

Improved Well and Cistern Pumps.

DOWNS, MYNDHERSE & CO., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., would call the attention of Hardware Merchants and all others who have occasion to deal in or use suction pumps, to their *CAST IRON, REVOLVING SPOUT AND CISTERN PUMPS*, for which they have obtained Letters Patent of the United States. For particular description and figures of our Pump, see August number of the Genesee Farmer, page 181. [9-tf]

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Market Prices of Agricultural Products.

New York, August 21:

ASHES—The market is dull for both sorts at $6 06½.

FLOUR—There is but little doing in State flour. Demand has fallen off for the East, and the market for the low grades favors the buyer. Sales 2000 bbls at $5 37½a5 44 for common State—$5 50a5 56 for straight State—$5 62½a5 75 for favorite Indiana and pure Genesee, and $5 75a5 81 for good Ohio. Rye flour is scarce at $3 31a3 37. Jersey corn meal is wanted at $3 44. Generally held at $3 50.

GRAIN.—The market is without change for wheat. There is considerable new Southern on the market and the tendency is downward. Rye is scarce and nominal, 63a64c. Oats are plenty and steady at 38a40c. Extra lots held higher. Corn is rather easier to purchase. Demand for the East moderate, with sales 15,000 bu. at 62a63c for western—63a63½c for round Southern and flat yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Holders of pork are rather firmer. Demand steady for the home trade $10 81a10 87 for mess and prime at $9. Beef is steady and saleable at $13 50a$14 for mess. Cut meats are inactive at 7c for hams—shoulders 5. Lard is firm at 6¾a7c for good to prime, and dull. Butter is dull and more plenty at 7a11 cents for Ohio, and 10a14c for western and state. Cheese is very plenty and is steady at 2a7c.

BAGS!—at 12 Buffalo-Street.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of farmers, millers, forwarders, &c., to my assortment of BAGS and BAGGING. I have every variety of Bags, from 18c. upwards. Call and see, and be satisfied. Also, a good assortment of Halter Rope, Cordage and Twine, of every description. E. C. WILLIAMS,
[9-tf] Ship Chandler and Sail Maker, No. 12 Buffalo-st.

Woodbury's Horse Power and Separator.

THE Subscribers, having erected extensive works, for manufacturing WOODBURY'S PATENT IMPROVED HORSE POWER AND SEPARATOR, are prepared to furnish a machine to order, combining greater simplicity, durability, and operating much easier than any other in use. The Horse-Powers are mounted, and operated on wheels, thereby saving three-fourths the usual time in setting up—and we will warrant it, together with the Separator, superior to any in use.

Communications for further particulars, (post-paid,) cheerfully responded to. J. & D. WOODBURY.
Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1849. (5-3t*)

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE proprietors invite the attention of Fruit Growers, Nurserymen, and dealers in trees to their present stock now offered for sale. By recent large importations from Europe, and an extensive scale of propagation at home, we have obtained a stock of nursery articles as complete as any in the country, and we offer them to purchasers on the most liberal conditions.

The well known health, vigor and hardiness of the trees raised here, and the undivided and scrupulous attention given to every department by the propietors in person, offer great inducements to purchasers

STANDARD FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of all the best varieties of the *Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, &c.*, of suitable age and size for orchard planting. The principal stock is made up of the well known popular sorts, but all the new American and foreign kinds are in our possession, and can be furnished.

PYRIMIDAL AND DWARF TREES,

Consisting of select varieties of Pears on Quince, Apples on Paradise, and Cherries on St. Lucie, or Mahaleb stocks, for gardens, and limited grounds; and for nurserymen and others who wish to obtain fruit from their trees at an early day. We have for many years given special attention to this department, and therefore believe we have probably the largest and best stock in the Union.

GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, ETC.

Of these we have a large and complete assortment, and can supply them by the 100 or 1000. The best English Gooseberries are imported every year. All the new Currants can be supplied.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUB ROSES, ETC.

All the leading sorts, such as Horse Chesnut, Mountain Ash, Ailantus, &c.; can be furnished by the 1000 or 10,000 at much below ordinary rates—besides a large collection of new and rare Trees Shrubs, Roses, &c., recently imported.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Buckthorn 2, and 3 years from seed; Osage Orange, 1 and 2 years; Privet; besides Evergreens, such as Red Cedar, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, &c., can be furnished to any extent required.

STOCKS AND YOUNG WORKED TREES FOR NURSERYMEN.

Pear Seedlings, 1 and 2 years transplanted; Plum do., 2 years from seed bed; Paradise Stocks, for Dwarf Apples; Mazzard Cherry Seedlings 1 year; St. Lucie, or Mahaleb Stocks, for dwarf Cherries; Quince Stocks, of sorts commonly used.

Young worked trees for distant transportation.

NEW UPRIGHT QUINCE the most easily propagated, and freest grower. We have now obtained a pretty large stock, and can supply them in moderate quantities.

Wholesale Priced Lists and General Catalogues forwarded to all post-paid applications.
Sep 1, 1849. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Morgan Colt for Sale.

A Bright Bay Horse Colt, foaled Aug. 26, 1848, of great promise, sired by Gen. Gifford, from a mare of unsurpassed travelling qualities. Inquire at this office, or of J. DORR, Scottsville. [7-1t*]

THE GENESEE FARMER,

Published on the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by
D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, EDITORS.
P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

FIVE Copies for $2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to each subscriber. Eight Copies for $3, if addressed to *one person only*—and any larger number, directed in like manner, at the same rate.

☞ All subscriptions to commence with the year, and the entire volume supplied to all subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of short and appropriate advertisements will be given in the Farmer, at the rate of $1,50 per square or folio (ten lines or 100 words) for the first insertion, and $1 for each subsequent publication—IN ADVANCE. The circulation of the Farmer is from FIVE to EIGHT thousand LARGER than that of any other agricultural journal published in the United States.

☞ Advertisements, notices, &c. should be forwarded on or before the 15th of the preceding month, to secure insertion in any specified number.

☞ THE FARMER is subject to newspaper postage only.

STEREOTYPED BY JEWETT, THOMAS AND CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.